

THE DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY
EDITION

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. IV. No. 42.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: In New York, by mail, \$8.00 per year.
Outside New York, by mail, \$9.00 per year.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1927

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER
PUBLISHING CO., 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

Price 3 Cents

RUTHENBERG IS DEAD

Workers' Leaders Mourn Ruthenberg

Many Elements Represented, But All Praise Him As Entirely Devoted to Labor's Cause

As soon as news of the death of C. E. Ruthenberg reached men and women prominent in the labor movement, they began to send in to the offices of the Workers Party and to its press statements of regret and regard. Below are some of those received, others are left out merely because of the inability to prepare them in time for publication.

COMES AS SHOCK TO SCHLOSSBERG

JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG, General Secretary, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America:

"His death is a shock to me. I was informed a short time ago that he had passed through. This is so sudden I hardly know what to say."

HAYS ADMIRER RUTHENBERG, THE FIGHTER

ARTHUR GARFIELD HAYS, noted attorney of the American Civil Liberties Union: "Personally I have always been very fond of Ruthenberg. While I did not agree with his views I always have admired a good fighter and he was one."

CHINESE EDITOR JOINS IN SORROW

H. LINSON, editor-in-chief, "Chinese Nationalist Daily," organ of the Kuomintang (Chinese Nationalist Party): "We are very sorry that such an able man as C. E. Ruthenberg leaves us so soon."

"WORKERS' GREATEST LOSS," SAYS BRODSKY

JOSEPH R. BRODSKY, noted labor attorney: "The death of Ruthenberg is the greatest loss that the working class of America could sustain."

"His entire life was devoted to the workers' interests regardless of his self interests."

FURRIER STRIKE LEADER MISSES GREAT FIGHTER

BEN GOLD, General Manager of the Furriers Joint Board: "The death of C. E. Ruthenberg is a great loss to the entire movement that strives for the liberation of the working class, and particularly to the American labor movement."

"Charles E. Ruthenberg had been a valiant fighter for the best interests of the workers of this country. The loss of such a man is especially great at this time when the need of militant and uncompromising leadership is so urgent and the fight against the capitalist class is so desperate."

"The self-sacrificing career of C. E. Ruthenberg will serve as an inspiration in all the struggles of the American workers against their oppressors."

The Joint Board building at 22 East 22nd street, is draped in black and red and bears the slogan, "We mourn the loss of Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg—Brave fighter for the working class."

"HIS MEMORY WILL LIVE," SAYS TRACHTENBURG

ALEXANDER TRACHTENBURG: "Those who have been affiliated with the revolutionary socialist and Communist movements of the United States during the past twenty years know of Ruthenberg's political and organizational activities."

"He was always on the left in the socialist party. Whether in the fight of 1912 or 1917 and 1918, he stood for revolutionary socialism against reformism."

"Ruthenberg died a felon in the eyes of the capitalist state. His memory will live in the hearts of the American workers in whose behalf he gave the best years of his life."

INSPIRED WORKING CLASS WOMEN

The United Council of Working Class Housewives issued the following statement:

"We mourn the loss of our devoted leader, Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg, secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party of America, who inspired to action the working class women to take their place in the struggle, side by side with the working men, for the liberation of the exploited masses."

Signed—UNITED COUNCIL OF WORKING CLASS HOUSEWIVES, Kate Gitlow, Secretary.

GITLOW SAYS, "HE ALWAYS OPPOSED IMPERIALISM"

"Comrade Ruthenberg is dead. The revolutionary proletarian of the world and particularly the American working class has lost a great leader, a courageous fighter and a most loyal champion. Comrade Ruthenberg's death deprived the capitalist ruling class of the United States in its effort to again send him to prison this time to the Michigan penitentiary for a long period of time. Comrade Ruthenberg gave his whole life to the cause of the working class. Comrade Ruthenberg devotedly served the revolutionary movement of the workers to overthrow capitalism. All the oppressed and exploited masses found in him a determination and indefatigableness to serve their cause."

"Comrade Ruthenberg was a bitter and uncompromising opponent of imperialism, its wars of plunder and butchery of the producing masses. He

(Continued on Page Two)

Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg

General Secretary, Workers (Communist) Party

DEATH has taken from the ranks of the revolutionary movement in America, Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg, the leader of the Workers (Communist) Party, the vanguard of the American proletariat.

Comrade Ruthenberg was best known to and most hated by the American capitalists as a Communist, as an implacable foe of capitalist exploitation and oppression.

He died on March 2, 1927, after being operated on for an acute attack of appendicitis which developed into peritonitis. He made a valiant fight to the last to continue so as to be able to render unceasingly his best and his all towards the victory of the American working class and the international proletariat.

Comrade Ruthenberg was the leader of the left wing and the anti-war movement in the socialist party in 1917. He was most instrumental in drawing up and securing the adoption of the famous St. Louis anti-war manifesto of the socialist party. It was Comrade Ruthenberg who led the fight against Hillquit, Berger and the other right wing leaders and inspired and organized the left wing forces in the socialist party in 1919. Soon Comrade Ruthenberg became the leader of the Communist Party of America, organized in September, 1919.

The courageous fight made by Comrade Ruthenberg before the Michigan court where he was charged with participating in a convention of the Communist Party of America, gained for the American Communist Party the recognition of its legality.

Comrade Ruthenberg was born on July 9, 1882, in Cleveland. He was the son of a longshoreman. He was a factory worker, clerk, newspaper correspondent and then gave his whole time to the revolutionary proletarian movement, beginning with his work as organizer and secretary of the socialist party in the city of Cleveland from 1905 to 1919. Comrade Ruthenberg has been a member of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party and the Workers (Communist) Party of America from their very inception. He has been executive secretary of the Communist Party from the day of its organization until his imprisonment in New York State Prison. He became general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party of America and has been secretary until the day of his death. Since 1924 Comrade Ruthenberg has been a member of the Executive Committee and the Presidium of the Communist International, the highest bodies of the international Communist movement. In his revolutionary activity Comrade Ruthenberg showed unflinching determination and indomitable courage. His term of penal servitude in the jail of Canton, Ohio, for his opposition to the great imperialist war only served to inspire him

to mightier effort in the class war against capitalism. The many months he spent in Sing Sing prison for playing the leading role in the organization of the left wing movement in the socialist party only steeled his revolutionary ardor. His conviction as a Communist in the State Court of Michigan, now under consideration by the United States Supreme Court, was a signal for Comrade Ruthenberg and all of his followers to battle harder than ever against American capitalist tyranny.

The Workers (Communist) Party of America is conscious of its tasks as the vanguard of the American working class. We recognize our severe loss in the death of Comrade Ruthenberg, who was the most dynamic force in our campaign for the development of the labor party movement, the building of the left wing in the trade unions, the campaign for the protection of the foreign-born workers, the struggle against American imperialism and other major campaigns of our party. We pledge ourselves to prosecute with greater vigor than ever all of these campaigns.

Comrade Ruthenberg was a Bolshevik. His life and efforts have been an inspiration to the militant and revolutionary workers of America. His death will only serve to steel our revolutionary purpose, to close our ranks, to fight on until the victory of the American working class is assured, until the establishment of the Workers' and Farmers' Soviet Republic of the United States.

Comrade Ruthenberg's last words to the members of the Workers (Communist) Party and the other American workers were:

"TELL THE COMRADES TO CLOSE THEIR RANKS, TO BUILD THE PARTY, THE AMERICAN WORKING CLASS, UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF OUR PARTY AND THE COMINTERN, WILL WIN. LET'S FIGHT ON!"

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party of America pledges itself and the entire membership of the Workers (Communist) Party to fight on in the spirit and determination of our dead leader, Comrade Ruthenberg.

For the Central Executive Committee,
Workers (Communist) Party.

Members of the Political Committee:

MAX BEDACHT.
ALEXANDER BITTLEMAN,
J. P. CANNON.
J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.
WM. Z. FOSTER.
BENJAMIN GITLOW.
JAY LOVESTONE, Secretary,
Organization Department.

"Let's Fight On" His Last Behest

While Dying, After Operation in Chicago, Urged Comrades to Build the Party

Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg, General Secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party of America, died yesterday morning in the American Hospital at Chicago, after an operation for acute appendicitis, developing into peritonitis.

His last words, when he knew that death was near were:

"TELL THE COMRADES TO CLOSE THEIR RANKS, TO BUILD THE PARTY, THE AMERICAN WORKING CLASS, UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF OUR PARTY AND THE COMINTERN, WILL WIN. LET'S FIGHT ON!"

Members of the Political Committee, signing for the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, have issued a statement which appears on this page, giving a brief history of Comrade Ruthenberg's many activities in the workers' cause, and pledging the party to fulfill faithfully his last request.

Funeral Sunday

The funeral of Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg will take place Sunday, March 6, at 1 p. m., from the Ashland Boulevard Auditorium, at which a mass memorial service will be held. The speakers will be Wm. Z. Foster, Jay Lovestone, Max Bedacht, Nat Kaplan and Arne Swaback.

Comrades and friends will have an opportunity to view the body of Comrade Ruthenberg at this memorial service from where it will be taken to the crematory.

Fell In Action

Comrade Ruthenberg died at his post. Until the moment of his sudden and fatal illness, he was giving his entire time and great energy to the task of leading the very vanguard of the militant workers of America in their struggle for a class labor party, and for working class activity by the trade unions, as well as engaging in the multitudinous duties of education and organization which the Workers (Communist) Party is carrying on.

An International Figure

Ruthenberg's death has its international significance. One of his last official acts was to sign as general secretary of the party the manifesto calling upon the American Federation of Labor to state clearly its position in the present situation, when Wall Street's marines are invading both China and Latin America.

His Own Policy

In issuing this statement, at the orders of the central executive committee, Ruthenberg was merely carrying on the policy of anti-imperialism which he had always pursued.

He was the one most responsible for the drawing up and adoption of the St. Louis anti-war manifesto of the socialist party, in the days when it was dangerous for anybody to oppose the capitalist slaughter being waged in Europe, and Ruthenberg was leader of the left wing of the socialist party.

Trusted Leader

When he died, and since 1924, Comrade Ruthenberg has been a member of the executive committee and the Presidium of the Communist International, the highest bodies of the international Communist movement.

As soon as news of Ruthenberg's death reached the prominent members of the working class movement in America, they began to send in messages of regret and commemoration to the party offices of the Workers (Communist) Party, and to its press.

Albert Weisbord, successful leader of the famous Passaic strike called for redoubled effort of the American workers, to make up for the loss of the genius of Ruthenberg.

C. E. Ruthenberg, the Revolutionary Fighter of America's Workers



C. E. RUTHENBERG.

The above is a reproduction of a picture taken at the time of the raids on the Communist Party Convention at Bridgman, Mich.

John Ballam, active party trade unionist, spoke of the long career of absolute devotion to the working class exemplified by Ruthenberg.

Freda Kirchwey, managing editor of The Nation, said, "The American working class loses one of its most fearless leaders."

Alexander Trachtenberg told of Ruthenberg's always standing "for revolutionary socialism against reformism."

Charles Krumbein, New York industrial organizer, spoke of Ruthenberg "fighting when it meant much to fight," in the days of persecution.

Bertram D. Wolfe, head of the New York Workers School, praised the indomitable spirit of the Ruthenberg, who declared, only a few weeks before his death, "Since 1917, there is one period of only 6 months during which I have not been in jail or under indictment."

Ben Gitlow referred to the pioneer work done by Ruthenberg in organizing the Communist movement in America, and declared the party members pledge themselves, "to build up in the United States a powerful section of the Communist International," as the best tribute to Ruthenberg.

C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party.

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IN MEMORIAM

The sudden death of Charles Emil Ruthenberg, General Secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, leaves a great gap in its ranks and takes from the revolutionary movement of the United States one of its most devoted, capable and energetic leaders.

In Ruthenberg was expressed, as perhaps in no other personality, the continuity of the American revolutionary movement. He was the sole outstanding figure who carried over into our party the very best traditions of the pre-war socialist movement. As secretary of the Cleveland section of the socialist party, Ruthenberg consistently fought the opportunist tendencies and the opportunist leaders of the socialist movement.

The knowledge and skill which he developed in the struggle against American capitalism and its allies in the ranks of the workers he brought to the young Communist party and our party will feel his absence deeply.

Ruthenberg lived in and for the Communist Party as no section of the party knows better than the staff of THE DAILY WORKER. This is not the time nor do we intend to try to fully appraise the contribution of our dead comrade to our party, the American working class and the international revolutionary movement.

It is enough for the moment to say that he lived and died a revolutionist and that our grief is great. We grieve not so much for ourselves, although the personal loss is poignant, but for our party and the American working class which has all too few of the type of Ruthenberg—able, far-seeing and courageous.

Upon THE DAILY WORKER staff in the three years of its existence has fallen the burden of chronicling the deaths of Comrades Lenin, Frunze and Krasin. It has

been a task we have carried out with heavy hearts but the history of the class struggle takes no account of the sorrow of individuals.

Once more we have to tell of the death of a loved and respected comrade, representative of our party in the Executive Committee of the Communist International, as part of our daily routine.

We wish it were not so. So close has been our association with C. E. Ruthenberg that we can hardly force ourselves to believe that we shall work with him no more.

We expected to write soon that he had gone to prison because of his loyalty to the cause of the workers. He would have been removed from active struggle for a time but he would have returned and this we could have stated.

But death does not release its prisoners. Death cannot deprive us of Ruthenberg's memory or of the fruits of his lifetime of endeavor for his class.

THE DAILY WORKER will continue to speak and fight for Communism as did Ruthenberg and will honor his memory by ever pressing forward in the struggle for the conquest of power by the American working class and its most conscious and disciplined section—the Workers (Communist) Party of America.

Charles Emil Ruthenberg, our comrade, is dead.

Long live the Communist Party of America!

Long live the Communist International!

DAILY WORKER EDITORIAL STAFF—

William F. Duane
Verne Smith

J. Louis Engdahl
T. J. O'Flaherty

CURRENT EVENTS By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE death of C. E. Ruthenberg brings a feeling of loss to the revolutionary movement and a sense of personal loss to those who were closely acquainted with him. Only two weeks ago comrade Ruthenberg walked into this office and gave us a cheery greeting. He looked the picture of health and seemed destined to play a leading role in party councils for many years to come rather than to be stricken down by the grim reaper in the prime of his life and at the height of his revolutionary career.

RUTHENBERG'S life was full of incident, particularly since his arrest in the early days of the war for anti-war activities. Since then he was under constant indictment and spent much time in prison. I recall very distinctly the famous Bridgman raid when sixteen Communists were arrested on the morning of August 22, and herded in Berrien County jail. It was a beautiful morning after a rainy night. Most of the delegates to the convention had got-

ten-away during the night as news of the intended raid reached us. Ruthenberg was one of those that remained.

NOTHING could be more peaceful than the scene as automobiles laden with federal officers and local deputy sheriffs appeared. Several of us were taking a nap while waiting for a train; others were laying on the grass chatting. Then the detectives arrived. I can still see Ruthenberg sitting on the grass with a smile on his face as the blustering agents tried to awe the little band. It was not necessary for them to ask for his name; he was well known among that fraternity.

WE were taken to the county jail. The small-town bailiffs expected to see a gang of bearded ruffians, armed to the teeth and it was with no little concern they approached the pen that held us. However after a few glimpses their fears vanished. They found a group of

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DETROIT FEELS THE LOSS OF OUR FIGHTING COMMUNIST LEADER

By CYRIL LAMBLIN.
(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

DETROIT, Mich., March 2.—The shock caused by the death of C. E. Ruthenberg will reverberate thru thousands of Detroit Communists and militant workers generally.

He was well known in Detroit. When he spoke to an audience of 5000 which filled Arena Garden on the occasion of the first Lenin memorial meeting in February, 1924, they listened to him with rapt attention.

Twice every year he addressed mass meetings here and always hundreds of workers, attracted by his eloquence and devotion to the cause, attended. He was the principal speaker at the "Save Sacco and Vanzetti" meeting held here last June.

He will be remembered also for his courageous and intelligent defense at his trial at St. Joseph which was featured on first pages of the Michigan newspapers.

Many Pay Tribute to C. E. Ruthenberg

(Continued from Page One)

fought most bitterly the imperialist butchery of 1914-1918 and for his opposition to the entry of the United States in the war was sent to prison.

"The Russian proletarian revolution immediately enrolled Comrade Ruthenberg in its ranks. He fought the reformist socialists and was thrown out of the Socialist Party for so doing. He was one of the pioneers in the organization of the Communist Party in the United States. For his defiance and opposition to American capitalism and its ruling class he was sent to prison in 1919 for a long number of years.

"We bend our heads in sorrow at the great loss we have suffered. However, we draw from the spirit of his life and activities that inspiration and determination which will give us the will in this, the United States, the bulwark of capitalism and reaction, to carry on the fight where Comrade Ruthenberg too soon had to leave off. That we pledge ourselves to build up in the United States a powerful section of the Communist International, a mass Communist Party and that united we will mobilize the workers and all the exploited and oppressed to give capitalism its death blow and herald in the victory of the proletarian revolution."

LOSS TO RADICAL MOVEMENT, SAYS THOMAS

NORMAN THOMAS, Director of the League for Industrial Democracy, writing in the New Leader.—Just as I was finishing this column I was informed of Ruthenberg's sudden death. Sharply as I differed in my view of tactics I always found him sincere and engaging in personal relations and absolutely devoted to his cause.

He was certainly one of the ablest and sanest men in the Communist Party and one from whom constructive leadership might be hoped.

His death is a loss to the radical movement as well as to his own Party.

RUTHENBERG DIED AT HIS POST

JAMES P. CANNON, Member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party.—"Comrade Ruthenberg died at his post.

"Death cheated the warden. Comrade Ruthenberg died at his post before the honorable judges of the Supreme Court put the seal on his latest prison sentence. We will not deny the shock of grief that comes to every one of us at the first news of the death of Comrade Ruthenberg; but just the same we hold our heads up in pride that he who embodied so many of the finest qualities of soldierly manhood belonged to us.

"He was an American who did not go the easiest way of corruption but remained true to principle at all costs—and the cost for him was very great indeed.

"Courage, devotion, self-sacrifice, faith in the workers and the future—these were the qualities that made Ruthenberg a towering figure in the movement for which he lived and died.

"Comrade Ruthenberg's life was a full and fruitful one. All the future is on the side of the cause he served. His life and work were invested in the movement which will prevail in the end.

"The example of Comrade Ruthenberg's life is worth a great deal to the labor movement. The party which he helped to found and build will cherish this heritage."

THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE OPPRESSED

JACK STACHEL, Organization Secretary, New York District, Workers (Communist) Party.—"In the death of C. E. Ruthenberg, the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader. In the labor movement he was the symbol of the revolutionizing process that is taking place among the American workers even in the face of the most powerful imperialist state, constantly reaching out to corrupt the workers and divide them. He more than anyone else was the representative of all the oppressed. He was not only a fearless and tireless fighter for his class but understood the necessity of utilizing every force that would make his class more powerful and lead it to victory. This explains his tireless work among the Negro workers, the poor farmers, the working class women, and his interest in the youth.

"To those of us who have come to the movement later, after he at the head of many others, had broken the ground and laid the foundation, his work will remain an everlasting inspiration to continue in his footsteps.

"We must gather in thousands of new members in the Ruthenberg Enrollment and together exert ourselves to make good our great loss."

"MIGHTY LOSS," SAYS CLINE

CHARLES CLINE.—"My personal observation found him always to be a man thoroughly contented to live as he chose and although I personally disagreed with him from time to time, nevertheless I must say that he was heart and soul in any of his undertakings, be they political or otherwise.

"My last conversation with him at the International Labor Defense conference at Chicago hardly gave me any idea he would be called so soon to depart from us.

"My sympathy goes out to his relatives and friends on their mighty loss."

"SINCERE CHAMPION," SAYS SHIELDS

ART SHIELDS, manager of the Eastern Bureau of the Federated Press.—"It is with deep regret I hear of the death of C. E. Ruthenberg, a sincere champion of the workers."

"ALWAYS FAITHFUL," SAYS GORETZKY

JOSEPH GORETZKY, Manager Local 35, I. L. G. W. U.—"We consider the death of Ruthenberg a severe loss to the whole American labor movement."

"All his life," said Goretzky, "he was faithful to the interests of the workers and served them even to his uncompromising attitude brought him to prison. He is a leader who will never be forgotten by the American working class to which he has given so many years of service."

ONLY SIX MONTHS FREE FROM INDICTMENT

BERTRAM B. WOLFE, Workers' School.—"C. E. Ruthenberg's death comes as a severe blow to us. A comrade whose whole life was devoted to the labor movement, whose last years were spent in valiant fighting under the continual shadow of jail sentences, general secretary and leader of the party that represents the vanguard of the American working class, member of the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International—his loss is a deep and irretrievable one.

"Since 1917 there is one period of only six months during which I have not been in jail or under indictment," he said to me only a few weeks ago and the proud smile with which he said it showed the indomitable spirit of the man.

"His life was brief as reckoned in years but long and full as reckoned in deeds of service to the working class of our country and of the world. As organizer, as secretary, as speaker and writer, as political leader and thinker, as fighter for every labor cause, he filled so great a place in our party and in the labor movement that he leaves tremendous gaps by his passing and imposes great tasks on those who followed him and survive him. His last published pamphlet was entitled 'The Workers (Communist) Party, What It Stands For and Why Workers Should Join.' We may regard it as his last will and testament. As a monument that would signify such a fighter we can build nothing fitter than a more powerful party to lead the American working class."

"STAGGERING BLOW," SAYS OLGIN

MOISSAYE J. OLGIN, Editor of "The Hammer"—Ruthenberg's death is a staggering blow to the Communists of America. The class struggle of the American proletariat has lost one of its most powerful leaders.

One cannot reconcile oneself that "C. E." is dead. He was strong, vigorous, in the prime of his life. He looked like a rock. After a whole night's committee meeting he hardly showed signs of fatigue. The impression he gave in party life as in personal contact was that of a man of iron.

Of iron was his logic. Of iron was his will. His life was entirely and absolutely devoted to the party. One could not visualize him outside of the revolutionary struggle of the workers. He was so merged

The Facts of the Life of C. E. Ruthenberg

BORN July 9, 1882—Died March 2, 1927 at 11 A. M. in the American Hospital, Chicago, Ill., after an operation for appendicitis, at the age of 44. His father was a longshoreman, and he himself after primary school education in a German Lutheran School, and completion of Business College was in turn factory worker, clerk, newspaper correspondent, and from 1909 until the day of his death, active fighter in the labor movement.

Activity in the Labor Movement: Helped to build I. L. G. W. U., and took active part in the Cleveland strikes of that organization. He participated in, and took a leading part in many other strikes in Cleveland and in the state of Ohio. Joined the socialist party January 1909. Remained in it until 1919 when the Communist Party was formed, and was one of the founders of the Communist Party and of its successor the Workers (Communist) Party. He was an official of the socialist party from 1909 (a few months after joining) until he entered the Communist party.

1909-1912 Recording Secretary City Central Committee, Socialist Party Cleveland.

Political Standard Bearer.

1910—Candidate for State Treasurer of Ohio.

1911—Candidate for Mayor of Cleveland.

1912—Candidate for Governor Socialist Party of Ohio.

1912—Editor the Cleveland Socialist.

1913—Secretary and City Organizer.

1914—Candidate for United States Senator of Ohio.

1915—Candidate for Mayor of Cleveland.

1916—Candidate for Congress, 20th District of Ohio.

1917—Candidate for Mayor of Cleveland.

1918—Candidate for Congress.

1919—Candidate for Mayor of Cleveland.

In November 1917, after conviction for anti-war activities, and while pending appeal, he ran for Mayor of Cleveland and received 27,000 votes out of a total of 100,000 cast.

with the movement he could not think of himself. Perhaps, in his absorption with party work, he failed to take care of his own illness.

Ruthenberg is dead. It seems monstrous. It is a devilish irony. Ruthenberg, who looked indestructible, unshakable, Ruthenberg, who appeared to be the central point of the party, one of the most reliable mainstays of Communism in the United States. Ruthenberg will never move, never speak, never work among us, never smile the enigmatic and good natured smile of a dominant figure.

Ruthenberg is dead. The pain is great. The party will feel his loss with a smarting soul. But his memory will live and inspire. His utter devotion to the class struggle and revolution will be an example to the revolutionary working class for years to come.

SCOTT NEARING SAYS, "HE DID GREAT JOB"

SCOTT NEARING.—"When Ruthenberg died American labor lost one of its gallantest and most militant fighters. He did a great job for the movement but the big task is still ahead. With one less trained comrade we must close up the ranks, recruit some apprentices and go on to the co-operative commonwealth."

UPTON SINCLAIR RESPECTS LOYALTY

UPTON SINCLAIR.—"In the death of Ruthenberg the Workers Party has lost a faithful worker and our capitalist government has lost one of its predestined victims. While not agreeing with all his political ideas I respect his loyalty and devotion and I join in tribute to his memory."

that were later to claim so many years of his life.

When the time came in 1910 for the decisive break with the opportunistic and vicious socialist party, Comrade Ruthenberg became the first secretary of the Communist Party of America, a position he continuously held when free of the capitalist dungeons.

Language is pitifully inadequate to express the deep sense of loss we all feel at the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg, stricken down in the very prime of his life, and at a period when the jackal pack of fascist socialists and reactionaries of every brand are doing everything within their power to aid their capitalist masters destroy the Party our lamented leader gave his life to create.

There is this consolation, that long after the enemies of Ruthenberg and the Party have sunk into merciful oblivion, the workers will remember and revere him.

WILL FIGHT ON

Charles Krumbein.—"Now when the

the glorious proletarian revolution in Russia. The death of our leader places additional burdens upon us, the living, just as the death of Lenin was the signal for the workers of Russia and of the entire world to consolidate their ranks and strengthen the party of Lenin. So must we now work with redoubled energy for the cause for which Ruthenberg has given his life.

The red flag of the workers which Ruthenberg bore aloft all through his life will be taken up by us and borne forward to working class victory.

"Close the ranks of party and league for struggle against capitalism! Long live Communism!"

(Signed) National Executive Committee, Young Workers League.

First Communist Secretary

Delegate to every Annual State Convention of the Ohio Socialist Party from 1910 to 1919. Delegate National Convention of the Socialist Party 1912. National Committee Convention of 1915 and National Emergency Convention of 1917. Elected secretary and organizer of the Socialist Party in 1919. Editor the Socialist News from 1914-1919. Executive Secretary Communist Party of America 1919-1920. He went to jail and was therefore unable to serve. Upon getting out of jail he became secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party from its inception and remained secretary until the day of his death. He was at all times a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party and its successor the Workers (Communist) Party. For the last few years of his life he was a member of the presidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International. Indicted June 1917 charged with obstructing the draft through speeches made on the public square in Cleveland.

First Jail Sentence.

He served one year in the Canton Ohio Jail. It was after Debs visited him in the Canton Jail that he (Debs) made the speech that caused his own indictment and imprisonment.

He was indicted and convicted under the Criminal Anarchy Law of the State of New York in Nov. 1919, and served 2 years in Sing Sing Prison on an indeterminate sentence of from 5 to 10 years which was terminated by pardon issued by Governor Smith, who based his decree upon the minority opinion of the Justices of the United States Supreme Court to the effect that the conviction was unconstitutional.

Died in Shadow of Jail.

In 1922 arrested for attending the Michigan Convention of the Communist Party and convicted and sentenced to an indeterminate sentence of from 5 to 10 years. At the time of his death he was out on appeal against that sentence which had already been upheld in the State Supreme Court of Michigan and was in the hands of the United States Supreme Court.

AMERICA NEEDS RUTHENBERG

Fred Kirchwey, managing editor of The Nation.—"It is with the deepest regret that I learn of the death of C. E. Ruthenberg. In his death the American working class loses one of its most fearless leaders.

"America needs more men like Ruthenberg. It needs courageous critics."

struggle is most fierce and when we need every working class leader to fight for the workers' interests we learn of the death of one of our foremost leaders, Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg.

"Comrade Ruthenberg fought fearlessly for the interests of the workers during his 20 years in the radical and labor movement. He fought when it meant much to fight; namely, during the world war period and because of this was thrown in jail.

"He fought when American imperialism was frantic, during the revolutionary upsurge of the European workers and was again thrown into jail. Comrade Ruthenberg fought until the time of his death against capitalism and all that it stands for.

"As he fought so shall we continue to fight in ever increasing numbers until the task that he set as his objective shall be achieved; namely, the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of Communism."

FOUNDER OF THE PARTY.

John J. Ballam, organizer of the textile industry.—"In the death of our Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg, the Amer-

In 1917 he was the leader of the

Ohio delegation to the St. Louis Emergency Convention of the Socialist Party and the leader in the fight which put across the anti-war St. Louis resolution thereby committing the Socialist Party to an anti-war stand which was subsequently sabotaged by some of its officials. From early in his career as a member of the Socialist Party he became a leading figure in its left wing, or more militant section, and when that left wing became the Communist Party he assumed the position of leadership which he maintained until his death. He was an honorary member of the I. L. G. W. U. by vote of the Cleveland locals which he helped to build. He was a member of the National Executive Committee of the International Labor Defense.

(3) Writings: As editor of the Cleveland Socialist, the Socialist News and as contributor to the Revolutionary Age, Communist World, the Liberator, the Workers Monthly, the DAILY WORKER and numerous labor journals. He is the author of a great number of articles of all kinds, many of which were of a fundamental character in that they helped to determine the line of development of the Workers (Communist) Party and to develop its program for the American Labor Movement.

He is also the author of various pamphlets among which may be enumerated "Are We Growing Towards Socialism?" (1917), "After the War What?" (1918) "The Farmer Labor United Front (1924). From the Third to the Fourth Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party (1925) also The Workers (Communist) Party, What It Stands For, Why Workers Should Join (1926).

AMERICA NEEDS RUTHENBERG

Fred Kirchwey, managing editor of The Nation.—"It is with the deepest regret that I learn of the death of C. E. Ruthenberg. In his death the American working class loses one of its most fearless leaders.

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lean working class suffers the loss

of one of its most fearless and revolutionary fighters.

"Comrade Ruthenberg was one of the founders and the outstanding leader of the most militant and revolutionary sections of the working class—the Workers (Communist) Party.

"His whole life was an example of heroic devotion to the working class. His unflinching loyalty to the cause of the workers caused him to be the victim of capitalist persecution.

"On the day of his death the United States Supreme Court had before it Comrade Ruthenberg's appeal in the famous Bridgman case; in which Comrade Ruthenberg stood in danger of serving from five to ten years in a capitalist battle in Michigan.

"While the Workers Party suffers a tremendous loss, every party member and every class-conscious worker will be inspired by the life-long service of Comrade Ruthenberg.

"We are saddened through our loss, but we pause only to take up with greater determination the revolutionary tasks to which Comrade Ruthenberg devoted his life."

SOURCE OF INSPIRATION.

Young Workers League, District 2.—"The Young Workers League, District 2, feels keenly the passing away of Comrade Ruthenberg and mourns the sudden demise of our great leader and comrade. Comrade Ruthenberg will always remain a source of inspiration to the young workers in this country, and his life and work will always be a guide and teacher to the young workers in America.

"Comrade Ruthenberg's valiant struggle against the whole system of exploitation of the working class, his fight to abolish the capitalist system, his sincere and devoted fight for the emancipation of the working class, will act as a clarion call for the young workers to gather strength and intensify their activities. Especially will the young workers of this country remember his struggle against militarism and war during the last world war."

District Executive Committee, District 2.

Ruthenberg Death Is Shock to Pittsburgh's Socialists, Unionists

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 2.—Dr. J. Van Essen, chairman of the national executive committee of the socialist party on learning of the death of C. E. Ruthenberg, issued the following statement: "I sincerely regret learning of comrade Ruthenberg's death. The working class has lost another idealist whose place cannot easily be filled."

Anton Horvat, business agent of the Journeymen Tailors Union, Local 181, stated: "I was shocked to learn of the sudden death of C. E. Ruthenberg who was well known to me and to the workers of this city and especially to the workers of the needle trades, due to the part he played in the struggles of the needle workers in Cleveland, Ohio."

Sam Shore, business agent, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Local 86, issued the following statement: "In behalf of the Lithuanian workers of this vicinity I want to express deep regret at the death of the champion of the workers—C. E. Ruthenberg."

Roll in the Sub for The DAILY WORKER.

Activity in Socialist Party.

His intellectual capacity prompted him now to enter the field of journalism, and in a short time he became a regular correspondent to newspapers. It is at this time that Ruthenberg came in contact with the socialist movement to which he soon devoted all of his time. In 1909 he became city organizer and secretary of the socialist party in Cleveland, which position he held until 1919, when he, with the other members of the left wing, organized the Communist Party of America, of which he became the executive secretary. Prior to the split from the socialist party he had been on the national committee of the socialist party and had been editor of the "Cleveland Socialist" and later of the "Socialist News."

Is Sentenced Under Conscription Law.

In 1917 he was indicted and convicted under the national conscription law. Prior to going to jail he ran as candidate for mayor in Cleveland on the socialist ticket and polled 27,000 votes.

In 1919 he was indicted with others under the criminal anarchy law of the state of New York, as the result of the investigation of the Lusk committee and served two years and a half in Sing Sing prison.

Removes Secretary of Workers Party.

Soon after his release he became executive secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party of America, which position he held until his death.

Ruthenberg was also convicted under the Michigan criminal syndicalist law, but appealed the case from the lower to the higher courts until the case finally reached the U. S. Supreme Court, which was to have decided upon the validity of the state criminal syndicalist law.

Dies With Sentence Pending.

This decision has not been made. Yet Ruthenberg was active in his responsible position up to the last day.

RUTHENBERG'S WORK MUST GO ON

Become Better Soldiers in the Social Revolution by Reading His Works.

The following books will give you a better insight into the life and work of C. E. Ruthenberg. They can be secured from the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING COMPANY, 33 First Street, New York.

A Communist Trial. This book contains the speech delivered by C. E. Ruthenberg at his trial for violation of the Syndicalist law in 1919. It is considered the most revolutionary challenge made in a court in the United States. Price 25 cents.

The Fourth National Convention, contains resolutions, thesis, declarations, constitution of the Workers (Communist) Party, adopted at the 4th National Convention held in Chicago, Ill., August 21 to 30, 1926, price 50 cents.

The Second Year of the Workers (Communist) Party. This is a report of the Central Committee to the third National Convention held in Chicago, January 1, 1924, with introduction by C. E. Ruthenberg, price 50 cents.

From the 3rd Thru the 4th Convention. Ruthenberg reviews the developments of the Workers (Communist) Party, the different stages it went thru, a brief history of the controversies within the party on the labor party policy; Trotskyism, Leninism, cable from the Comintern to the National Convention, etc., price 10 cents.

What It Stands For, Why Workers Should Join. A complete explanation of the principles of the American section of the world Communist movement, its principles, immediate program and reason why every worker should join. Illustrated. Price 5 cents.

"Let Us Fight On!" His Last Behest

(Continued from Page One)

tary of the Workers (Communist) Party, who died yesterday in Chicago while undergoing an operation at the hospital, had been active in the revolutionary movement since 1909.

Ruthenberg's Early History.

Born in Cleveland on the 9th day of July 1882, of a somewhat conservative parentage, young Ruthenberg entered into a world that was full of contradiction and which was later to give him an eventful career as a leader of the working class movement.

His father was a longshoreman and could only afford to give his son a primary school education. His early instruction was also clouded with the religious teachings of the German Lutheran Church, the denomination of his parents' faith. Later he visited the business college of Cleveland and between working in a factory and attending night school Ruthenberg gathered his first knowledge of which he had to make such extensive use later on. He entered the field of business, first as a clerk, but in a few short years held the position of manager of the sales department.

Activity in Socialist Party.

His intellectual capacity prompted him now to enter the field of journalism, and in a short time he became a regular correspondent to newspapers. It is at this time that Ruthenberg came in contact with the socialist movement to which he soon devoted all of his time. In 1909 he became city organizer and secretary of the socialist party in Cleveland, which position he held until 1919, when he, with the other members of the left wing, organized the Communist Party of America, of which he became the executive secretary. Prior to the split from the socialist party he had been on the national committee of the socialist party and had been editor of the "Cleveland Socialist" and later of the "Socialist News."

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Say Marines In Nicaragua Are Killed

Government Concealed Loss For Political Reasons

Following upon statements by Juan Sacasa, constitutional president of Nicaragua, who is being kept out of office by American marines in spite of the fact that almost the whole country has rallied to his support, that the action of the U. S. state department in "smothering" his country with naval landing parties would endanger the lives of Nicaraguans and marines both, comes a story of an armed clash in which marines were killed.

Hide Defeat

It is said all facts were concealed by the state and navy department. The censorship is supposed to be due to the fact that the marines came off second best, as announcement of a great victory for the "devil dogs" would have stimulated recruiting. The story appears on the authority of the New York Mirror and Hearst's news service, which declare that it is authentic. It is as follows:

American marines have been killed and wounded in Nicaragua.

The state and navy departments have concealed this fact. Rigid censorship has prevented any leak, prior to this exclusive story in the Daily Mirror. Only 48 hours ago, the state and navy departments officially notified United States Senator Borah that there was no truth to reports of casualties in the Nicaraguan campaign.

Said No One Hurt

Today, an announcement came from Washington, stating that a troop train had been fired on. It said no one had been injured.

Two or three marines have been killed, and a half-a-dozen wounded, according to information given to the Daily Mirror.

There are now 1,700 American sailors and marines in Nicaragua. Within a week, there will be more than 3,000. Twelve battleships and ten airplanes will make up the balance of the American forces in the little Central American Republic.

Senator Royal S. Copeland was notified by the Daily Mirror that this newspaper intended revealing the truth about the Nicaraguan situation.

Senator Astounded

"I am astounded by the statement that there have been casualties among our boys," said the senator. He added that he would confer immediately with Senator Borah, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, and demand a most sweeping investigation.

This will mean that Major General Lejeune, head of the marine corps, and other officers of that organization, will be subpoenaed to tell what they know.

Congress is slated to adjourn in a few days. Senator Copeland believes that state and navy departments have concealed the reports of casualties in order to head off an investigation.

Concealed For Months

The Americans were killed and wounded in skirmishes with the liberal troops about a month ago. Machine guns were used by the Nicaraguans in defending themselves.

Immediately after the casualties, the most rigid censorship was enforced. It is impossible for war correspondents to get to the scenes of fighting, or to send any dispatches from Nicaragua that are not censored.

The censorship in Nicaragua is much more rigid than anything ever attempted by the American army during the world war. This, in spite of the fact that the United States is merely supposed to be protecting American and foreign lives and property.

SIXTY ARRESTED IN POLAND AS WAVE OF WHITE TERROR SPREADS

CRACOW, March 2.—Sixty workers have been arrested here, the police claiming that they are part of a "Communist plot" to overthrow the Pilsudski government. This marks the latest step of a wave of white terrorism which started in Hungary four days before yesterday, and spread thru Roumania as well as northward to Poland. In every case the police make similar charges; that "Russian Communists" are planning a March revolution.

The league of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics at Vienna has officially declared these charges to be absurd. General opinion among non-government circles in central Europe is that the English intrigues which brought about the Lithuanian-Polish alliance against the U. S. S. R. have something to do with the present attacks on Communists, and the arrest of workers on charge of "plotting revolution."

Judge Who Censored Newspaper Now Under Corruption Charges

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. March 2.—Impeachment of Circuit Judge Clarence W. Dearth of Muncie, Indiana on charges of "corruption and high crime" will be recommended in a resolution decided upon today by a committee of the state legislature.

Judge Dearth came under fire as the result of his recent suppression of an issue of the Muncie Post-Democrat, published by George Dale, who is now under arrest at Celina, Ohio, on a charge of criminal libel. The judge was also charged with the irregular appointment of a jury commissioner.

Legislators Think Drastic Laws Will Retard Crime Wave

While the present system of unemployment, and low wages for those that are working is maintained and is the real source of modern crime wave, the legislators at Albany think they can stop crime by increasing the laws on the statute books. Thus there was introduced today at the state assembly another batch of bills, thirty-eight in all, which its sponsors, Senator Baer and Assemblyman Esmond hope to become laws and to stop crime.

One of the bills provides drastic regulations of the use and sale of fire-arms.

The crime commission, of which Senator Caleb H. Baumes is chairman, has also made its report and recommended the erection of a new state prison, establishment of a state-wide system of fingerprinting, removal of presumption of innocence protecting the defendants, speed-up apprehension of crooks and eliminate technicalities from criminal procedure, establishment of district courts instead of the present function of justices of the peace.

Aimee McPherson Will Use Seventy Foot Sign To Advertise Herself

Sister Aimee McPherson, who broadcasts the word of the Lord in addition to her other activities, will use Broadway advertising technique in peddling religion to the masses. She plans to erect an electric sign seventy feet long over the Angelus Temple in Los Angeles, which is the sanctuary of the Lord's representative in the United States.

Not to be outdone by Jesus Christ, who was one of the world's foremost salesmen, according to Bruce Barton, Sister Aimee intends to use all of the twentieth century advertising devices. "She is now negotiating with representatives of Madison Square Garden for a two weeks' bout with the devil sometime this summer."

Mayor Apologizes for Cop Punching Fascist

TAMPA, Fla., March 2.—Mayor Perry Wall in a letter to Secretary of State Kellogg today extended the city's apology for the arrest of Count Macchi Di Cellere, attache of the Italian embassy at Washington, during the South Florida fair early in February.

During the course of the arrest, Mussolini's friend grew excited and resisted. The policeman, not recognizing him and accustomed to beating up the indigent, poked the black shirt a few times in the face. The affair caused the Italian government to protest.

New High School

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 2.—The White Plains board of education today voted to construct a new high school to cost in the neighborhood of one million dollars, with an athletic field adjacent, to be constructed at a cost of \$200,000.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

British Miners Hoot Premier at Death Mine

Coal Diggers Enraged At Sight of Tory Leader

Cwm, Wales, March 2.—Premier Stanley Baldwin and wife, visiting the scene of disaster here today to watch the raising of bodies of fifty-two men killed in a gas explosion in a coal mine, were booed and practically chased from the vicinity by angry relatives of the entombed workers.

The miners' families fiercely resented the morbid curiosity of the man who had done so much to break the miners' strike, and thus make possible the very tragedy he had come with indecent officiousness to survey.

Know Who To Blame

With jeers and imprecations they made it plain to him that they knew that the longer hours and speeding-up of the miners which resulted from the failure of the strike so bitterly fought by Baldwin, as well as the lack of inspection which the union is no longer strong enough to enforce, had slain their men in gas filled chambers below.

Baldwin had scarcely been recognized when a flurry of indignation comment in Welsh swept thru the crowd gathered about the pit head.

Then a voice in English, "What about your victims lying down in the black vein?" Another shouted, "Why don't you go down in the mine yourself?" Then there were hisses and curses.

Saw Boss First

Baldwin and his wife had just left the mine company office, and were surveying the series of bodies being brought to the surface, black, mangled, and hardly recognizable.

When the demonstration started the prime minister turned pale and hastily entered his car, but continued to keep his pipe in his mouth, and puff clouds of smoke at the jostling crowd. Mrs. Baldwin was frightened and shrank back into a corner of the car.

More Bodies Raised

Twenty-four bodies have been brought up from the Cwm mine, it was announced today.

Five more miners were rescued alive. Twenty-six men are still entombed but little hope is entertained that rescue crews will find them alive.

All night long the rescue parties had labored feverishly to drive their way through the rocks blocking them from the entombed men, although experts said there was no hope that any were alive.

Sacrifice Pet Birds

Throughout the long hours of darkness women hovered about the pithead awaiting news of their missing men. For the most part they were silent, giving evidence of phenomenal courage.

Canaries were used to test the quantity of gas in the mine. These were pets, brought by the women from their bereaved homes.

Future French Loans Seen As They Decide To Pay Ten Million

WASHINGTON, March 2.—It was announced here by the treasury department that the French government would pay \$10,000,000 this year on its debt to the United States. This payment will be in addition to the \$20,000,000 which now is being paid annually on the surplus war materials indebtedness taken over in France following the end of the war.

While the \$10,000,000 installment is promised only for this year it was expected that it would be continued until the debt funding agreement originally entered into had been disposed of by the French parliament and the American congress.

In some quarters it is believed that the decision on the part of France to pay \$10,000,000 is a gesture for future loans, some of which might be made in the near future.

Dillon Read Dodging Charge They Swindled

Dillon, Read and Co., thru Clarence Read, has filed answers in the New York and Detroit courts to the charges brought by a group of stockholders of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., who claim that the brokers made "excessive profits" ranging about \$15,000,000 during the recent reorganization of the tire corporation.

Lost on Way to Church

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 2.—Rev. Samuel H. Jobe, 60, widely known Episcopal clergyman and pastor of St. Peter's Church, was strangely missing today.

He was last seen in central square yesterday afternoon en route to a church meeting. His sister, Miss Jane Jobe, and relatives appealed to police and his description was broadcast throughout the state.

Militarist Heads Board Appointed To Give Out Wireless Wave Lengths

WASHINGTON, March 2.—President Coolidge today appointed the five members of the newly created federal radio commission.

The appointees follow:
(1) Rear Admiral William H. G. Bullard, U. S. N., retired, chairman, six year term. He lives in Media, Pa.

(2) Orestes H. Caldwell, New York, five years.

(3) Eugene O. Sykes, Jackson, Miss., four years.

(4) Henry A. Bellows, Minneapolis, three years.

(5) John F. Dillon, San Francisco, two years.

The commission is appointed under the Dill-White radio law, just signed, and has authority to give away forever the best wave lengths to any broadcasters they may favor. The bill was fought in congress on the grounds that it establishes a most vicious monopoly of a growing industry.

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)

men more interested in books than in growing hirsute shrubbery. Ruthenberg was recognized as the leader of the group and left his presence in our midst might give us aid and comfort and his experience in similar situations guide us, the jail authorities placed him in a lower tier of cells on another floor. A filthy place.

ONE of the local deputy sheriffs, a rather decent fellow, was much impressed with Ruthenberg's personality and his obvious efficiency. He could not understand why he threw in his lot with a movement that only gave him a small salary with the probability of spending most of his life in jail, this side of the revolution, if not a worse fate.

"Why," he declared, "that man could command a salary of \$50,000 a year from a corporation." He could not understand. But money meant nothing to Ruthenberg. He was a rebel to the core and his whole life was wrapped up in the class struggle.

LIFE in that jail was not so disagreeable, but at first the food was poor and scanty. In fact it was so poor that the scantly better. But on the day Ruthenberg was bailed out he sent us in a hot meal from a nearby restaurant and we amused ourselves by issuing a little DAILY WORKER scribbled on several pages of manilla paper. "C. E." brought this precious consignment to New York and it was published in the Weekly Worker. From the moment of his release he worked day and night to raise bail money for the rest of us.

HIS trial in Berrien County for violation of the Michigan syndicalist law is a glorious page in the history of the working class movement. He upheld the banner of Communism on the witness stand. The prosecution dragged in every issue that would serve to prejudice an ignorant rustic jury against him. His attitude during the war. His views on religion. He was convicted. His case was appealed. The Michigan supreme court decided against him. He spent a few weeks in prison and was again released when the case was appealed to the supreme court of the United States. A decision was hourly expected when the hand of death was laid on him.

C. E. RUTHENBERG was a brave man. Whether in the broader struggles with the capitalist foe or in fights over questions of policy inside the Communist ranks, Comrade Ruthenberg always met his opponents face to face. He enjoyed the confidence and esteem of every member of the party and the bitter enemies of the party in the ranks of the labor movement never impugned his motives or doubted his integrity. The party suffers a severe blow in his death. The labor movement as a whole suffers a loss. Ruthenberg died with his boots on the ground in a hospital ward. The party that he helped to fashion into a revolutionary instrument will carry on until the system he fought against during the best years of his life will be abolished and the Republic of Labor erected on its ruins.

Scott Nearing to Speak In Pittsburgh, March 5

PITTSBURGH.—Scott Nearing speaks here on Dollar Diplomacy. All of you remember the impression he made last winter at the debate he held with Clarence Darrow. Now you have another chance to hear him.

He will deliver only one lecture, subject "Dollar Diplomacy," Saturday evening, March 5, 8:30 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St.

Admission 50 cents. Order your tickets by mail from the Scott Nearing Committee, 35 Miller St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WORKERS' FORUM OPENS

CLEVELAND, March 2.—An open forum, where current topics will be discussed, will be opened by the Hungarian Workers' Home, 4309 Lorain Avenue, on March 4th. Ample opportunity for airing all views will be permitted. All workers and students are invited to participate.

SPLITS IN THE OLD PARTIES



Ponzi Swindle Pays

BOSTON, March 2.—Good news was announced this afternoon to Charles Ponzi "investors" by Henry V. Cunningham, trustee of the jailed financial wizard's affairs. Five per cent dividend checks were being mailed, the trustee stated, making a total of 35 per cent returned since the bursting of the Ponzi bubble.

Bad Weather for Sailors

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The weather bureau today ordered storm signals displayed from Jacksonville to Cape Hatteras and from Hatteras to Boston. A storm of marked intensity is centered near Hatteras and will move northeastward with increased intensity, attended by strong northeast gales.

New Local Deadlock Postpones Illinois Miners Convention

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (FP).—The deadlock in Florida between the operators and the United Mine Workers of America over a national bituminous agreement is responsible for the postponement of the Illinois Mine Workers' convention, originally announced for March 1st at Peoria.

"Local unions will be notified in due time as to the date set for the convening of the postponed convention," says Walter Nesbit, secretary of Dist. 12.

The general opinion is that there will be either a strike or shutdown of mines April 1st when the present national agreement expires, as a reserve of over 80,000 tons of coal is already above ground. In addition the nonunion fields, which cover 65% of the productive capacity, will keep operating. The outlying union fields may also continue at work even if the central competitive field (Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and western Pennsylvania) goes on strike.

Military Tyranny Over Portugal Pleases King

LISBON, March 2.—Royalist envoys from ex-King Manuel have assured General Carmona that the royalists will not oppose the present military government but will co-operate with it in a "program of national reconstruction."

The Carmona government continues with fine, exile and sentences of imprisonment to make life miserable for the recent liberal revolutionists, and their families. Three boatloads of exiles have already been dispatched to the Portuguese colonies.

State Government To Cost \$225 Million

ALBANY, N. Y.—The total cost of the state government for the next fiscal year may reach \$225,000,000 as compared with \$187,000,000 last year, according to estimates made today by the state's financial experts.

Governor Smith has just signed the annual appropriation of \$147,000,000. Last year the same bill totalling, \$224,000,000 are provided in five other measures approved by the governor. These bills include \$50,000 to secure a site for a new prison in the western part of the state; and \$88,000 for new buildings at Elmira, reformatory.

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Daily, Except Sunday
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By mail (in New York only): By mail (outside of New York):
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The Revelations of Wall Street Duplicity Continue.

One does not need to hail Senator Borah as a fearless and uncompromising fighter against American imperialism in all its manifestations to realize the tremendous damage he has done to the Wall Street-Coolidge-Kellogg campaign in Mexico and Nicaragua.

His communication with the President of Mexico direct and the valuable information which the American masses have acquired relative to real state of affairs has been of enormous value. It has shown up Coolidge and Kellogg as common liars and proved that the big oil interests, Standard Oil first and the Sinclair and Doheny groups second are the moving forces behind the drive on Mexico.

The president himself and the secretary of state have been shown to be nothing more or less than government agents of the oil groups and, while this comes as no surprise to Communists who understand that capitalist government is "the executive committee of the capitalist class," it will open the eyes of many workers hitherto fooled by the theory that government represents all the people.

The denunciation which has been heaped upon the Borah proposal for an investigation of the Nicaraguan and Mexican situations during the congressional recess lends color to his charge that the administration is planning more warlike moves during the spring and summer when it would be free from attack from legislative sources.

No one can disregard this possibility. The whole history of American intervention in Mexico and Latin America, recent history particularly, has been one of duplicity and open disregard of everything except the interests of the American plunderbund and its lackeys. The determined attitude of the Mexican government has brought most of the smaller oil companies into line. There remain the big American concerns whose battle the state department is fighting.

With a battle-fleet in Nicaraguan waters and a large force of marines available for instant duty, the necessary "overt act" by Mexico can easily occur as similar acts incited by Wall Street or the state department directly have occurred in the past. Invasion would follow immediately and we would be at war with Mexico before the American masses knew what was happening.

President Coolidge can assume if he likes, that the Borah resolution is an insult and questions his integrity, and millions of workers and farmers will agree with him while at the same time favoring the proposal.

The Coolidge regime is duplicating in the field of foreign affairs the same slimy policy and tactics which the Harding regime practiced in domestic affairs. Even the personnel of those involved has not changed entirely. Doheny, whose oil leases obtained under Harding have just been annulled by a supreme court decision and Sinclair, up to his ears in the Teapot Dome scandal, are part of the clique whose Mexican investments now are being protected at all costs by the state department.

American workers and farmers are getting a lesson in the theory and practice of capitalist government which they can use to good advantage.

The split which the Nicaraguan and Mexican controversies have produced in the republican party could be utilized much more effectively if the workers and farmers had spokesmen of their own in the house and senate and did not have to depend on representatives of the middle class and lower section of the capitalist class like Borah. It becomes clearer day by day that the menace of war is coming closer to the American masses. War is germinated by the lust of the imperialist for profit and conquest just as a poisonous plant springs from a harmless looking seed.

When war comes the masses will find that those capitalist party statesmen like Borah, who are willing to sound a warning from time to time and thereby add to their own prestige, will line up solidly with the interests they now oppose.

Nothing could be more dangerous to the masses than a belief in the ability and desire of members of the ruling class to rally all possible forces against war once it has begun.

As the conflict between the people of Latin America and American imperialism becomes sharper, as the conflicts over policy and methods develops within the parties of capitalism, it becomes clearer that the workers and farmers need a party of their own which will not only protest imperialist plots but will mobilize the masses against them.

PASSAIC TEXTILE STRIKE FILM WILL BE SHOWN IN NEW YORK, AT WALDORF THEATRE, SUNDAY

The seven reel motion picture of the great Passaic textile strike of 1925-6 will be shown in this city on Sunday, March 6.

The presentation, which will be at the Waldorf Theatre, 50th Street, near Sixth Avenue, and will be continuous from 2 o'clock to 7:30, will be under the auspices of Passaic Local 1603, United Textile Workers of America, with the co-operation of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council.

Will Sing Strike Songs.
In addition to the strike picture, there will be a short program by some of the more advanced children of the Passaic strikers.

The entire proceeds of the showing will go to strike relief in Passaic, where the situation is still critical, on account of the slowness with which the workers from the settled mills are being returned to work. Several thousand textile workers and their families are still dependent upon relief, according to a statement issued by Alfred Wag-

enknecht, relief chairman, some days ago.

Build the Union Phase.
The attention of the textile workers is just now concentrated on the necessity of building strong unions within the settled mills. "Build the union inside the mills" is the ever recurring slogan of the present period of the long struggle.

There are nearly a thousand workers still on strike from the United Piece Dye Works in Lodi, on account of the persistent refusal of that mill to make any concessions to their striking workers.

South African Flag Cuts Out Double Cross

CAPETOWN, South Africa, March 2.—General Hertzog announced today to parliament that the South African flag bill will be introduced not later than the last week in March. None of the three designs recommended by the flag commission included the British union jack.

A NEW NOVEL

By Sinclair

THE householder shifted his dial. The returns from California were beginning to come in. "Radio VXX the Angel City Evening Howler, Angel City, California." The announcer had a soft, caressing voice, worth a thousand dollars a month to him; it had a little chuckle which caused the children to adore him—he went by the name of "Uncle Peter," and told them bed-time stories. Now he was applying his humor to the returns. "Rosario, California. Hello! The town of Bob Buckman, secretary to the Chamber of Commerce! Let's see what Bob's been doing! Rosario, 37 precincts out of 52 give LaFollette 117, Davis 86, Coolidge 549. Well, well! If Bob Buckman is listening on VXX, congratulations from Uncle Peter—you're a great little booster Bob!"

And then, startling the watchers by the bedside—"Paradise, California. Now what do you think of that. The location of the Ross Junior oil field, owned by Bunny Ross, our parlor Bolshevik! Bunny's the boy that baits out the political prisoners, as he calls them; he publishes a little paper to dye our college boys and girls pink. Let's see what Little Bunny's town has to say to me. Paradise, California, 14 precincts out of 29 give LaFollette 217, Davis 98, Coolidge 693. Well, well, Bunny—you've got some more boring from within to do!"

The householder, shifted again. "Radio QXJ, the Angel City Evening Roarer, banjo solo by Bella Blue, the Witch of Wichita. Plunkety-plunkety plunkety-plunkety-plunk-plunk-plunk! Paul's lips were beginning to move. There was a trace of sound, and Ruth bent close to him. "He's coming back to life! Oh, call the doctor!" The hospital doctor came, and listened, and felt Paul's pulse; but he shook his head. It was merely a question of what areas of the brain were affected; the speech apparatus might be uninjured. The sounds were incoherent, and the doctor said Paul didn't know what he was saying. He might stay that way for days, even for a week or two.

But Ruth continued to listen, and try to catch a word. Paul might be there, somehow, trying to speak to her, to convey some request. She whispered, in an agony of hope, "Paul, Paul, are you trying to talk to me?" The sounds grew louder, and Rachel said, "It's a foreign language." Bunny said, "It must be Russian." The only foreign language Paul knew, it was strange, like a corpse talking or a wax doll; the sounds seemed to come from deep in his throat. "Da zdravstvuyet. Reolutziya!" over and over; and Bunny said, "That must mean revolution." And then, "Ysya vlast Sovietam!" That must have something to do with the Soviets!

For an hour that went on; until suddenly Ruth exclaimed, "Bunny, we ought to find out what he's saying! Oh, surely we ought to—just think, if he's asking for help!" Rachel tried to argue with her; it was just a delirium. But Ruth became more excited—she didn't want Rachel to interfere. Rachel had saved her man, and what did she know about suffering? "I want to know what Paul's saying! Can't we find somebody that knows Russian?" So Bunny got Gregor Nikolaieff on the phone, and ask him to jump on the car and come down here.

When Bunny returned to the room, Paul was talking louder than ever, but still moving only his lips. The Angel Jazz Choir were shouting, "Honey-baby, honey-baby, kiss me in the neck!" And Paul was saying again and again, "Nie trodyashchysia da nie yest!"

"Oh, Bunny," pleaded Ruth, "We ought to write down what he says! He might stop—and never speak again!" Bunny understood—Ruth had been brought up to believe in revelations, in words of awful import spoken on special occasions, in strange languages or other unusual ways. The doctors might call it delirium, but how could they be sure? Things that were hidden from the wise were revealed to babes and sucklings. So Bunny got out his notebook and fountain-pen, and wrote down what Paul's words sounded like, as near as he could guess. "Hlieba, mira, svobodny!" And when Gregor came in, an hour or so later, he was able to say this meant, "Bread, peace, freedom." the slogan of the Bolsheviks when they took possession of Russia; and "Dayesh posiyu!"—that was a war-cry of the red army, commanding the enemy to give up the position. The other things Paul had been saying were phrases of the revolution, that he had heard first in Siberia, and then in Moscow. No, Paul was not trying to talk to his sister; he was telling the young workers of America what the young workers of Russia were doing!

(To Be Continued.)

The Manager's Corner

HOW THE BRONX DOES IT.

Comrade William Heyden is one of our German comrades in the Bronx. He has tackled the job of building up the circulation of *The DAILY WORKER* with real German thoroughness, which makes an excellent model for comrades elsewhere.

Comrade Heyden has made for himself a map of his section of the city. On this map he has indicated very carefully the location of each newsstand in the territory under his charge. He has then divided this territory among three or four comrades who inspect it daily, on the way to or from work. In this way he manages to have a clear picture before him of the territory over which he is in charge. Comrades who cannot make a map as skillfully as Comrade Heyden did, might utilize a card file, using one card for each newsstand, indicating the name of the dealer, the exact location of the stand, and the comrade responsible for the inspection of the stand. The comrades in charge of inspection report to Comrade Heyden once a week as to how *The DAILY WORKER* is being handled.

Comrade Heyden also tells how he induced newsdealers to handle *The DAILY WORKER*. He approached a number of newsdealers and asked them to handle the paper with the assurance that he would buy from them any copies which were not sold. At the end of the week he made a tour of the stands and he found that in a number of cases the paper had been sold out and in some cases the dealer wanted more copies. There were few cases in which he had to pay for leftovers. In some sections the comrades are raising a small promotion fund for the purpose of stimulating the sale of *The DAILY WORKER*, printing advertising material on local issues, subsidizing newsdealers if necessary and generally covering any expenses which may come in connection with the promotion work.

The point about Comrade Heyden's work is that he is studying his problem. Each city and each section will require different methods of promotion, but the path to our goal of 25,000 readers will be easy, if the comrades study the difficulties carefully and hammer out a proper solution.

—BERT MILLER.

WOLFE ANSWERS COWARDLY ATTACK BY JOSE KELLY WITH MEXICO FACTS

A complete refutation of slurring charges upon him by Jose Kelly before the Worcester, Mass., Central Labor Union is contained in a letter written by Bertram Wolfe, director of the Workers' School to the secretary of the union. Wolfe answers each charge and throws a flood of information on conditions in Mexico, where he spent two years. Here is his letter:

Thomas F. Conroy, Secy., Worcester Central Labor Union, 62 Madison Street, Worcester, Mass.

Dear Sir and Brother: My attention has been called to the fact that at a recent meeting of the Worcester Central Labor Union, Jose Kelly made certain statements concerning my activities in the Mexican labor movement. Mr. Kelly has several times made similar statements, and I therefore find it necessary to request that you read this statement to the Worcester Central Labor Union dealing with the facts on the matter.

Unfounded Charges. I understand that Mr. Kelly, in his lectures, declares that there are no native Communists in Mexico; that all Communists there are American "slackers" who fled from the states to avoid the draft. He said further that the Communists in Mexico, and that I in particular, supported De la Huerta in his attempt at a reactionary revolt against the Obregon administration. Finally, he stated that the Mexican Communists support every reactionary movement in Mexico.

As to the first of these declarations—at the time I was in Mexico, there were only three members of foreign birth in the Mexican Communist Party. Communism has its roots deep in the Mexican masses. The Communist movement is particularly strong among the workers in the oil workers and railroad unions. As to the insinuations concerning "slackers," I wish to state that I went to Mexico in the year 1923 and not in 1917, as Mr. Kelly implies.

As to the slanderous report that the Communists support every reactionary movement in Mexico, and more specifically, that they supported the De la Huerta rebellion—here are the facts and—Jose Kelly is in a position to know these facts as well as I:

1.—The Communists immediately branded the De la Huerta rebellion as a counter-revolutionary union of the big land owners, the clerical reaction and the British oil interests.

Fought De la Huerta. 2.—The entire Communist Party was mobilized for the defense of the Obregon government (alho it had much to criticize in the Obregon Government) because they realized that the De la Huerta reaction would be much worse.

The Obregon Government gratefully accepted the offer and supplied recruiting commissions to men designated by the party, and military equipment.

The only stipulation that the Communist Party made was that the peasant contingents it raised should operate independently of the main army command and under their own Communist officers. The most important and successful of these bands was the troop raised by Ursula Galvan, who was commissioned by the government. He was at that time a member of the executive committee

of the Mexican Communist Party and president of the League of Agrarian Communities of the State of Vera Cruz.

With this guerrilla troop, he took to the hills, armed it by raids upon the army of General Sanchez, the De la Huerta leader, and contributed largely to the collapse of the rebellion in its main center by attacking General Sanchez's army from behind at the same moment that General Obregon was attacking from in front.

Defends Record.

As for my own record in the trade union movement, I have the following to say:

1.—I am at present a member of the executive board of Local 5 of the American Federation of Teachers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

2.—In Mexico I was a member of the Newspapermen's Union of the Federal District, affiliated with the Mexican Federation of Labor (Crom) and was a delegate to the Central Labor Union of Mexico City and a delegate to the Printing Trades Federation (Federation of Graphic Arts of the Federal District). Prior to leaving for Mexico, I was also a member in good standing of the American Federation of Labor and have been ever since I reached sufficient maturity to be eligible for membership.

I trust that you will accord me the fraternal courtesy of having this communication read to the Worcester Central Labor Union.

Fraternally,

BERTRAM D. WOLFE.

Judge Cooper Knew the New York Bootleggers

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Federal Judge Frank Cooper, Northern New York, gave names and addresses of "master bootleggers" in his district to federal dry agents, according to letters submitted to the house judiciary committee today.

With today's session the committee concluded its investigation of Judge Cooper by Rep. La Guardia Judge Cooper by Rep. La Guardia (R) of New York.

Is The American Stage Handcuffed?

Francis Edwards Faragoh, author of "Pinwheel," now playing at the Neighborhood Playhouse, former dramatic critic of Pearson's Magazine under Frank Harris, and one of the directors of the New Playwrights Theatre, says it is.

He wants to knock the shackles off the drama, push down its faded parlor walls and set its paralyzed characters into action. He wants American drama to reflect American life in all its intensity, crudeness, variety and jazz tempo.

Faragoh has an idea of what the new drama will look like when it is freed of Broadway formulas and begins to spring from the life of the American people. He will picture this new drama of the masses in an article written exclusively for *The DAILY WORKER*. It will appear NEXT SATURDAY in *The New Magazine*.

You can't afford to miss what this pioneer in the theatre has to say! —H. A.

DRAMA

MALE PRIMA DONNAS

Critic Finds Jewish Theatre Wrecked by Incompetent Actor-Managers

Reviewed by A. B. MAGILL. Abraham Goldfaden is generally considered the father of the Yiddish drama and opera. When he first began writing in the latter half of the 19th century, there was practically no Yiddish stage. His plays necessarily had to be simple and provincial, with something of the improvisational quality of the old Italian commedia dell'arte. They also emphasized the comic and sentimental elements and were interspersed with numerous songs.

"The Two Kooney Lemels" is the second play of Goldfaden's the Yiddish Art Theatre has produced this season. (The nearest synonym in English for "kooney lemel" is "dub" or "poor fish.") The first play, "The Tenth Commandment," was an elaborate production, involving much spacious, glittering scenery and many weeks of preparation. The present play seems to have been put together in odd moments between supper and curtain call. The result is pretty awful.

There is remarkable vitality in "The Two Kooney Lemels" despite its cobbled-together technique. It belongs to the category of that universal comedy of errors which in English goes back to Sheridan, Congreve and Shakespeare. It is a genuine folk play, involving a folk type, the village fool. The humor is fresh and there is something of other worldly about it, the heightened reality of the legend.

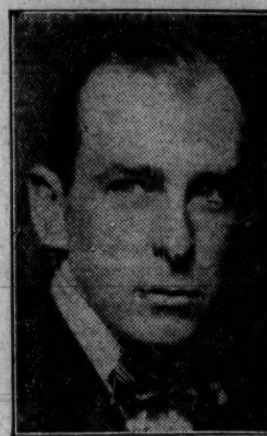
Maurice Schwartz has taken this simple, delicate play and applied to it the technique of the burlesque. He achieves a disjointed, vulgar, flat, tedious, pseudo-dramatic conception. It again emphasizes the appalling lack of competent direction on the Yiddish stage. The star system in the Yiddish theatre is even more vicious than in the American because so many of the male prima donnas insist on being producers, directors and in many cases authors or paraphrasers as well. Almost none of them has any conception of the functions of a director. Form, tempo, ensemble struggle through any old way by being hit on the head often enough. Maurice Schwartz is an excellent actor and has been a pioneer in the field of the art theatre in Yiddish. But as a director, he is fumbling, unsuited and conventional, and the result is frequently disastrous.

On the night I saw "The Two Kooney Lemels" it suffered under the further disadvantage of the most shameful performance on the part of an actor I have seen on any stage. Bertha Gersten, who was cast in an important part, decided, for reasons she knows best, to ignore the play, the other actors and the audience completely, and when she wasn't called upon to say anything, slouched around, fussing with her hair and making valiant efforts to control her laughter. An attitude of such contemptuous indifference could not have helped affecting the work of her colleagues.

The acting of Maurice Schwartz, Bina Abramowitz and Anna Teitelbaum saved the play from becoming an utter fiasco.

Puppets Who Need Jobs. After an impressive opening in a telegraph station on a rainy Sunday night, "Puppets of Passion," translated from the Italian of Rosso di San Secondo by Ernest Boyd and

GEORGE ABBOTT



Co-author with Philip Dunning of "Broadway," the smashing hit at the Broadhurst Theatre.

Eduardo Cienfuegos (at the Theatre Masque) dribbles off into interminable twaddle about runaway wives. It is based on the middle class buncombe that we are so many puppets jerked by the wires of our passions, that passion is the whole of a man's life, and try as he might, he can't escape it. One feels that if San Secondo gave his puppets less caviar and more work, they could shut up and forget it. Evelyn Sabin, a dancer, and Cienfuegos himself, as a comical waiter, inject a few tolerable moments.—H. A.

BROADWAY BRIEFS.

"Broadway," at the Broadhurst Theatre, will be presented for the 200th time at today's matinee.

Beginning with this Thursday afternoon, "What Ann Brought Home," now at Wallack's Theatre, will inaugurate an extra matinee performance each week. The regular matinees are Wednesday and Saturday.

Owing to the illness of Paul Leysac, the performance of "La Locandiera," announced for Thursday evening, will be postponed for two weeks. The Civic Repertory Players will present "Cradle Song" instead.

"Iolanthe," the Gilbert and Sullivan operetta at the Plymouth Theatre, will be sung at both Thursday matinees and evening performances, instead of only Thursday evenings. All other evening performances, and of the Saturday matinees, "The Rates of Penance" will be sung.

The opening of the third bill of the American Grand Guignol Players at the Grove Street Theatre has been postponed from tonight until tomorrow night.

"Daisy Mayme," George Kelly's comedy, will be the attraction at the Bronx Opera House next week.

"Thou Desperate Pilot!" a play by Zoe Akins, is scheduled to open at the Morosco Theatre on Monday night, March 7. Rachel Crothers and Mary Kirkpatrick are the producers. In the cast are David Hawthorne, Helen Ware, Roberta Beatty, Miriam Hopkins, Percy Ames and Ullrich Haupt.

Gertrude Fowler has been engaged for an important role in "The Adventure."

A. H. Woods has acquired a new play entitled "Connolly and Merril," by John B. Hymer, co-author of "Crime."

AMUSEMENTS

Neighborhood Playhouse
466 Grand St.
Every Eve. (Except Mon.) Mat. Sat.

BROTHERS KARAMAZOV
Week Mar. 7—PYGALION
TUE., W. 52 St. Eves. 8:15
Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15

THE SILVER CORD
Week Mar. 7—Ned McCobb's Daughter
John Golden Ths., E. of B'y Circle
Mat. Ths. & Sat. 5:45

EVA LE GALLIENNE
Tonight....."CRADLE SONG"
Friday Night....."CRADLE SONG"
Sat. Mat. "THE MASTER BUILDER"

BROADWAY
ROADHURST R. 44th St. and 83rd St. Mar. 13

Bronx Opera House 145th Street, E. of 3rd Ave.
Pop. Prices. Mat. Wed. & Sat.

Louis Mann and Clara Lipman
"A WOMAN IN THE HOUSE"
Ths., 45 St. W. of E'y. Eves. 8:30
Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:30

Bonnie
Musical Bon Bon with
Dorothy Burzese, Louis Simon,
Viv. Frawley, George Sweet

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Ths., Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
WINTHROP AMES
Gilbert & Sullivan
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Thursday Evenings Only. "Iolanthe"

WALLACK'S Ths., Wed. & Sat.
W. 42 St. Eves. 8:30

What Anne Brought Home
A New Comedy Drama

EARL CARROLL Vanities
Earl Carroll Ths., 7th Ave. & 50th St.
Ths., Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

ELTINGE CRIME
Ths., W. 42 St.
Eves. 8:30, Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
with James Rennie & Chester Morris

HARRIS THEATRE West 42nd St.
Ths., Thurs. & Sat. 2:30 & 8:30

WHAT PRICE GLORY
Mat. (exc. Sat.) 5:00-8:15, Eves. 8:00-9:15

CHANIN'S THEATRE MASQUE
"PUPPETS OF PASSION"
45 St. West of B'way Telephone: CHICK 1260
Evenings 8:30, Mat. Wed. and Sat.

The LADDER
Now in its 5th MONTH
WALDORF, 50th St. East of B'way. Mat. WED. and SAT.

Expelled Group Makes Appeal To Labor

Twenty-eight from B.S. & A.U.
Ask Support in Struggle

Appealing to all American workers to take a stand against the growing expulsion policy of the American Federation of Labor, the members of the Bookkeepers, Stenographers & Accountants' Union 12846, who were expelled from that organization last Monday night, issued a statement yesterday declaring the union's action is illegal and totally unwarranted.

The twenty-eight expelled members brand this as "but one more instance of the increasing practice of wholesale expulsions indulged in by the bureaucratic officialdom in the American Federation of Labor. Having no constructive program for the betterment of the American workers' lot, unwilling or unable to organize the 5,000,000 office workers in New York, the reactionary union officials resort to expulsions as a smoke-screen to cover their indifference to the workers' cause."

State Their Case.
For the following reasons the expulsions are called unconstitutional:
"1.—The grievance and trial committee, upon whose finding we were expelled, submitted no evidence to substantiate the charges brought against us.

"2.—A blanket verdict was brought in against all of us, despite our demand for hearing the report of each case individually on the ground that we were tried individually.

"3.—We were not permitted to take the floor in our own defense at the membership meeting, with the exception of two of us, who were limited to five minutes each.

"4.—Although we remained members of the union until our expulsion, our votes were not counted by the arbitrary ruling of the chairman.

"5.—The membership meeting was 'packed' with non-members, who were brought there to vote for our expulsion.

"6.—Gangsters were brought to the meeting, and posted at the door, and in the hall for purposes of intimidation.

"7.—Seven were expelled without being brought under charges, as provided for by the constitution.

"We ask the organized workers of America to stand with us in our rightful demand for reinstatement into our union," the statement concludes.

Capmakers Pledge Aid To Needle Workers In Defense Drive

Denouncing their Joint Council for "helping Sigman to destroy his union with money of our union," more than two hundred progressive capmakers pledged "full support to the cloak and dress makers and furriers' union until they destroy the bureaucracy in their union and establish a union of workers and fur workers," at a meeting Wednesday night in Manhattan Lyceum.

A most enthusiastic response greeted Louis Hyman of the cloakmakers' union, Ben Gold of the furriers, and Sam Lipin of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, as they urged the capmakers to join in the common fight against the betrayals of the reactionaries in the labor movement. J. Schogol and Henry Saza of the capmakers union also spoke, exposing the action of the bureaucrats in their union in giving a large donation to aid Sigman in the fight against the cloak and dressmakers.

The meeting also adopted resolutions mourning the death of C. E. Ruthenberg, as has been done in a meeting of the shop chairmen of the furriers, held in the same building.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

The Board of Directors of the United Workers Co-operative Expresses Its Sorrow At The Death of C. E. Ruthenberg
S. C. COHEN, Secretary

SAVE THIS VALUABLE PRIZE COUPON

A Copy of Red Cartoons of 1927, Worth \$1.00
for 50 Cents With 50 of These Coupons
CUT THIS OUT AND SAVE IT.

RED CARTOONS OF 1927 is even a finer collection of the most recent cartoons of the well-known labor artists—Robert Minor, Fred Ellis, K. A. Suvanto, Art Young, Hay Bales, Jerger, Vose and others. Each picture is large enough to be framed and mounted. The book includes in all 64 of the finest cartoons of the past year. This wonderful volume is not for sale. It is offered only to those who help us to build the Daily Worker.

DAILY WORKER

33 First Street New York, N. Y.

France Arms To Teeth; Millions For Weapons

PARIS, March 1.—Pursuing its militaristic policies, the reactionary French government plans to spend 7,000,000,000 francs on new cruisers and frontier fortifications. The increased armaments bill will be presented to parliament by the minister of marine during the next fortnight.

France's refusal to participate in any sort of disarmament conference and her proposed fleet increases indicate that her intentions are anything but peaceful.

FURRIERS PLAN AMALGAMATION FOR DEFENSE

Workers Mourn Death
Of C. E. Ruthenberg

Plans for the carrying on of a joint campaign for defense of imprisoned furriers and cloakmakers were furthered at a meeting of shop chairmen of the furriers' union called by the shop chairmen's council, on Wednesday evening at Manhattan Lyceum.

The furriers present also adopted resolutions mourning the death of Charles Ruthenberg, "one of the most able and learned members that the American working class has produced."

Endorse Defense Plans.
The meeting endorsed the plans of the defense committee, for a mass meeting to be held in Webster Hall on March 12, to which all workers in greater New York have been called.

S. Biro, chairman of the shop chairmen's council of the furriers, and secretary of the defense committee presided at the meeting, and urged the necessity for immediate action in the shops, and the among all workers' groups where collections are being made for the defense of the prisoners and relief of their families.

Isadore Brauner, chairman of the cloakmakers' shop chairmen's council, which has played such an important part in the struggle against Sigmanism, pointed out the need for joint committee to carry on the defense of the imprisoned workers.

Ben Gold Speaks.
The principal speaker was Ben Gold, manager of the Joint Board of the Furriers' Union. He declared that the needle trades unions "must unite to defend their existence and their members against all the allied forces of the bosses and the bureaucrats of the A. F. of L."

"It was only a matter of chance that the cloakmakers were the first to feel the blow of those who are determined to impose their will on the needle trades workers regardless of the consequences," he declared, "we know that the furriers will be attacked in the same way. It is all one fight, and we must amalgamate our forces for defense of our prisoners, as well as for the safety of all the workers."

Other speakers at the meeting were Organizer Burk of Philadelphia and B. Ruthenberg.

Mourn Ruthenberg's Death.
The resolutions adopted by the furriers, on the death of Ruthenberg were as follows:

"Whereas Comrade Ruthenberg has been secretary of the Workers Party and was one of the most able and learned members that the American working class has produced, and whereas Comrade Ruthenberg has given all of his energy for the working class and even went to prison for the activities, we the fur workers, assembled in Manhattan Lyceum mourn the great loss and the early death of Comrade Charles Ruthenberg."

These resolutions were also adopted by the capmakers, who were meeting in the same building.

Williamsburg Y. W. C. I. N. Meets.
The Williamsburg street racists of the Young Workers (Communist) League will hold its regular meeting Thursday, March 3, at 7 p. m. sharp at 29 Graham Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Marshal Sun's Army Quitting Sunkiang

His Generals Deserting to the
Nationalists

BULLETIN.

SHANGHAI, March 2.—Thousands of Sun Chuan Fang's defeated troops tonight were reported to be deserting to the Cantonese. They have left only a skeleton of what was once a formidable army.

Dissatisfaction with the introduction of Fengtien troops in the Shanghai area is given as the reason.

LONDON, March 2.—Sun Chuan Fang's entire army is reported withdrawing from Sunkiang, according to a dispatch from Shanghai today, following the reported desertion of General Meng Chao-Yueh, Sun's field commander.

A Central News dispatch said a second line of defense for Shanghai is being organized along the Edinburg road where barricades are being erected.

The military situation still brewed today. A battalion of Shanghai infantry has been dispatched to Sunkiang, forecasting active participation by the Fengtien troops in the defense of Shanghai.

It is reported from Manking that General Sun Chuan Fang has tendered his resignation to Marshal Chang Tso Lin, following what is believed to have been the compulsory replacement of General Meng Chao-Yueh, Sun Chuan Fang's field commander at Sunkiang, by General Lu Shang-Ting, one of the Shantung generals.

The imperialists have opened a most vicious campaign of lying against the working class movement in Shanghai. This bears all the earmarks of an interlude to a reign of terror against the workers.

The municipal police claim to have information regarding a plan to establish a Soviet form of government in Shanghai. Coincident with the announcement of this information come reports of "assassinations" of loyal workers and foremen by the radicals. Only a few weeks ago hundreds of workers were publicly beheaded by executioners.

Custom Cutters Scorn Man of Means Who Lacks Seven Suits

Are you a man of "moderate means"? If so you can't possibly get along without seven suits and three overcoats. This is the decision of the New York Custom Cutters' Club, which is handing out high-pressure publicity from the Hotel Commodore, where it is holding a two-day convention.

You absolutely require—if you are a man of "moderate means"—evening clothes, a cutaway, a tuxedo, three business suits and a combination sports suit, in addition, of course, to three overcoats—ulster, medium weight and top coat.

Mandates like these are handed out with monotonous regularity by manufacturers of clothes, listerine, gloss, eye-glasses in an effort to boost their sales. High pressure technique like this leads the worker to sink as much as he can possibly afford into clothes—even if he cannot afford seven suits and three overcoats.

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Borrow grandmother's
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father's valenki and
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BOHEMIAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION AFFILIATES WITH THE I. L. D.

At its last meeting held February 26th the Bohemian Central Labor Union of New York decided to affiliate with the International Labor Defense. A tax was voted and delegates immediately elected to the City Central Committee of the I. L. D. to save Emanuel Vajtauer, editor of the "Obrana", from deportation. It was further decided to lend all possible support to the coming bazaar in Star Casino, 107th street and Park avenue, on March 10-13.

Following this example, the Bohemian Butchers and Bologna Workers' Union through Joseph Kremlicka, secretary, decided to join in the fight

for class war prisoners by officially intimating their affiliation to the I. L. D. and voting to support its coming bazaar.

The Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union No. 22, was the first Bohemian organization to give the lead in the movement for a strong I. L. D.; they have been affiliated for the past year.

These bodies view the I. L. D. bazaar in the proper light by making it the occasion for a special membership drive. This lead should be followed by the various other labor bodies who never can tell when they will require a defense organization.

criticism that has been leveled at him by progressives for his fascist tactics. Of course the occasion would not have been complete unless the name of some famous American of the past was invoked. Shipplacoff melodramatically quoted Abraham Lincoln's famous remark that the union cannot be half slave and half free.

"This is the case in the needle trades today," said Shipplacoff, who called upon the workers to support the drive that has been started by the right wing leaders and the bureaucrats of the A. F. of L. in their efforts to form united needle-trades unions—all slave.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

Plumbers Helpers
Union to Hold Meet

The American Association of Plumbers' Helpers, with offices at 15 East 3rd street, has arranged a mass meeting for Friday, March 4th, at 8 p. m. in the Church of All Nations Hall, No. 9 Second Ave. near First St. The purpose of this meeting is to rally all eligible members and to have them join the union. The deplorable conditions of the plumbers' helpers should be a strong reason why every one should belong to the union, which is making a fight for more wages, better working conditions, for control over non-union jobs and is endeavoring to become part of the United Association.

All plumbers' helpers are urged to come to this meeting and to bring their fellow workers along. Prominent speakers will be heard.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSSTANDS

GARMENT WORKERS TO MEET

The Joint Defense Committee of Cloakmakers and Furriers has sent out a call for a mass meeting to be held at Cooper Union on Saturday, March 12, at 1:30 in Cooper Union. All workers are urged to attend this important meeting, which will be the opening shot in a campaign for defense of the imprisoned cloakmakers and furriers and the relief of their families. Henry Robbins, chairman, and S. Biro, secretary of the Defense Committee, have issued the call.

Local 8, operators' local, will hold a membership meeting Saturday afternoon in Webster Hall. Local 35, of pressers, will meet in Manhattan Lyceum the same afternoon.

A general mass meeting in the Bronx has been arranged by the Shop Chairmen's Council. It will be held in Hunts' Point Palace, 163 street and Southern Blvd., the Bronx. All workers residing in the Bronx are urged to attend.

Announcement

—extraordinary
—wonderful
—amazing
—stupendous
—marvelous
—incredible

and all the rest of the words favored by press agents.
But we really mean something like that!

The Theatre Guild

during one entire week, beginning Monday, March 21st
is presenting at The Guild Theatre

George Bernard Shaw's

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The Daily Worker

Here's your chance to see one of the finest dramatic offerings of the current season and help The DAILY WORKER grow at the same time. Make your reservations immediately while choice seats are left. Now that this announcement is made they're going to go and go fast. Buy your tickets at The DAILY WORKER office, 108 East 14th Street (Stuyvesant 6584).

STANDARD GUILD PRICES

\$1.10 \$1.65 \$2.20 \$2.75

DRESSMAKERS LOCAL 22 MEETS TONIGHT

A general membership meeting of the Dressmakers' Local No. 22 is called for tonight at 7 p. m., at Webster Hall, 11th street, between 3rd and 4th avenues.

The meeting is called for the purpose of discussing the latest developments in the present situation in the union. Every member is urged to be present.

GRAND CONCERT AND DANCE

will be held
SATURDAY, MARCH 5
at 1347 Boston Road, Bronx, N. Y.

ADMISSION 50c.

Auspices of House Management of Bronx Workers' Center.

If you want to enjoy a good Concert,
you want to be with an interesting crowd,
you want to meet the Italian anti-fascists,
you want to hear good music,
you want to dance,
you are tired of conventional affairs,
you want to see how radicals can have a good time,
you want to see the red shirts

COME

to the GRAND CONCERT and BALL

arranged by
The Daily Worker and Il Lavoratore

Amongst the features:
MISS FRANCES GOLDENTHAL, Violin Soloist
MISS CELIA SCHACHTMAN, Russian Singer

You'll like it! You won't forget this event!

Come

to the LYCEUM, 86th Street and 3rd Ave.

Saturday, March 5th, at 8:30 p. m. sharp

TICKETS 50c.

FUR WORKERS ATTENTION!

You are urged to attend the Local meetings which are of special importance and will be held tonight at 8 P. M. as follows:

Cutters' Local 1—Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St.
Operators' Local 5—Stuyvesant Casino, 142 2nd Av.
Nailers' Local 10—Stuyvesant Casino, 142 2nd Ave.
(Downstairs)

Finishers' Local 15—Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St.

It is very urgent that every member shall attend this meeting at which we will discuss and act-upon, in addition to hearing important reports on, vital trade questions confronting our Union at present.

You will also have to act upon the question of the tax.

JOINT BOARD, FURRIERS UNION
Fraternally yours,
B. Gold, Manager.

FIRST ANNUAL ITALIAN BALL

By

Daily Worker and Il Lavoratore

Well known Russian Artists will render an exceptional

Concert

DANCERS' BAZAAR DANCE SURPRISES
REFRESHMENTS

"AN AFFAIR WITHOUT PRECEDENTS"

Brilliant, thrilling, enthusiastic, enjoyable, characteristic, revolutionary.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5th

at THE LYCEUM, 86th St. and 3rd Ave.

TICKETS 50c.

As Our Loss Is Great So Every Comrade Must Make His Task Greater

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL

CHARLES EMIL RUTHERBERG is dead. Our leader has been stricken down at his post, suddenly, without warning that death was so near. Let new courage speed as swiftly to every comrade in the land, to renew the struggle for Our Cause with greater energy than ever before, as our greatest tribute at the bier of our standard bearer who is gone.

Only a few short weeks ago, before the mighty throngs gathered in Madison Square Garden here in New York City on the occasion of the anniversary of Lenin's death, Ruthenberg called America's workers to new and greater revolutionary struggles.

Thus for more than a score of years, Ruthenberg the revolutionist, had waged relentless combat against American capitalism, toiling ceaselessly as an agitator, educator and organizer among the workers, ever doing his utmost on labor's side of the class struggle.

The master class recognized in Ruthenberg one of its most relentless enemies. It attacked publications he edited. It broke up meetings he addressed. It outlawed the Communist Party he helped organize. In savage desperation, it put him behind bars in its bastilles, in Ohio, in New York and in Michigan. Ruthenberg spent years in the prisons of the capitalists, but his spirit was never broken. Instead it was steeled for more dauntless assaults against the capitalist social order.

In the hour that death came, all of us who knew Ruthenberg felt that he would live many years to help develop and guide to fruition under Communist standards the American revolutionary movement. He was always strong physically, a tireless body reinforcing an ever-active mind.

He was not yet 45 years old, yet appendicitis came, like a dagger in the night and struck him down. The end could not have been more sudden, nor more unexpected.

Ruthenberg at the moment of his death was the General Secretary of our Workers (Communist) Party. He had held this position practically from the day that he stepped out of Sing Sing Prison, in New York State, in 1922. His was a difficult task. He was not only called on to lead in the party's struggles, to formulate and develop its policies in a multitude of different activities, but he was also compelled to bear a heavy burden of the Party's routine work, raising its finances, as well as those of THE DAILY WORKER, attending to the details of organizational work and stimulating the Party's campaigns. It was a super-task. Yet Ruthenberg never faltered. He brought to each day's task new vigor born of his unfathomable faith in the cause in which he served.

Ruthenberg was born on July 9, 1882, at Cleveland. His father was a longshoreman. He received his education in the city's public schools. At first factory worker, then clerk, and later occupying an executive position in the office machinery of big business, Ruthenberg never wavered in his loyalty to the working class.

It was in 1909, at the age of 27, that he began his ten years of activity as city secretary and organizer of the Socialist Party in Cleveland, Ohio. He immediately became a national figure in the Socialist movement, always a leader of its revolutionary elements. In the historic struggle between the "reds" and the "yellows," that culminated in 1912, in the Berger-Hillquit demand for the expulsion of William D. Haywood, Ruthenberg was already recognized as the leader of the Party's left wing, and Ohio, especially Cleveland, was stamped on the American socialist map as RED.

Ruthenberg edited the Cleveland Socialist, 1911-13, in addition to his other duties. With the beginning of the world war this publication became the Socialist News, which he carried on from 1914 to 1919.

At St. Louis, in March, 1917, Ruthenberg was a member of a committee on war and militarism that drew up what later became known as the "St. Louis Anti-War Proclamation" of the Socialist Party. While other spokesmen of the Socialist Party faltered, under the growing governmental persecution, Ruthenberg developed his attack on the war in harmony with the proclamation that had been issued. In the great public square at Cleveland, before thousands, he called on the workers to refuse to be conscripted for the war. He was arrested with Alfred Wagenknecht and Charles E. Baker and sentenced to a year's imprisonment. During the trial of Eugene V. Debs, at Cleveland, in 1916, the prosecutor brought Ruthenberg into the courtroom from his prison cell. Before the capitalist court Ruthenberg reaffirmed his stand for the St. Louis Anti-War Declaration. At the workhouse, at Canton, Ohio, where Ruthenberg was first held as a prisoner of capitalism, he was subjected to many prison tortures, including being strung up by his wrists for hours, his feet barely touching the floor. This was the penalty he paid for the slightest infraction of the prison rules.

In the Socialist Party split, that took place in 1919, Ruthenberg joined with the forces that organized the Communist Party as opposed to the elements that went with the Communist Labor Party. He was the first secretary of the Communist Party that established its headquarters in Chicago. Then came the Palmer raids and the resulting persecutions.

It was during this attack on the young Communist movement that Ruthenberg was indicted in New York State and placed on trial with I. E. Ferguson, charged with having participated in a Left Wing Conference of the Socialist Party held in New York City, June 21-24, 1919. They were charged with criminal anarchy under a law passed in 1902, seventeen years before. Ruthenberg's testimony and speech to the jury constituted what was considered the most revolutionary challenge made in a court in the United States.

Ruthenberg was convicted and, like Ferguson, Harry Winitsky, Ben Gitlow, James Larkin and others spent years in the prison of New York State.

During most of the time that Ruthenberg was in prison, the Communist movement was forced to lead an illegal existence. It was again coming into the open when he was released. Upon regaining his freedom he took up the task of building Communism's open expression, the Workers (Communist) Party.

It was at the last convention of the illegal Communist Party, held at Bridgman, Mich., that Ruthenberg was again arrested, with nearly a score of others and indicted under the so-called criminal syndicalism law of that state. He was again convicted and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. The conviction was expected to hand down its decision very shortly. Indications were that it would be an unfavorable decision.

This was the life of a revolutionist in the United States, a life that had really just begun. We all had hoped that Ruthenberg would be saved for many years' activity in the Communist movement. But Ruthenberg is dead. The task of every comrade thus increases, with the staunchest soldier gone. Let every comrade be equal to the greater task.

An Editorial from "The Chinese Guide in America"

THE following editorial is reprinted from the English supplement of "The Chinese Guide in America." This publication reprints the statements of the Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party demanding the withdrawal of American naval forces from Chinese waters and the recognition of the Chinese nationalist government. "The Chinese Guide in America" declares, "There has been no weekly presentation in English of the crisis in China from the point of view of the Chinese and edited by us. (THE DAILY WORKER, printed in New York City, presents the news from the most favorable point of view, but it is not edited by Chinese)." —Editorial note.

A Symposium on Intervention in China

The first appearance of this supplement is being devoted mainly to a symposium on the intervention in China. The editor has written to prominent leaders in American thought and life and has gathered statements of representative groups. Some of these are printed in this edition. The three points of view presented all express a distinct desire that China should and must be free and independent.

President Ray Lyman Wilbur of Stanford University is sincere in his sympathy for the aims and aspirations of the Chinese nationalist movement, but expresses a hope for patience on the part of its leaders. Chinese patience regarding exploitation and domination by foreign powers is both historical and proverbial. The article by T. H. Lee shows clearly that even under the most trying conditions there is very little danger of disorders arising which could get beyond the control of the officers and leaders of the Kuomintang. The armies of the south have proven by their actions that they are a part of a governmental system represented by the Nationalist government and not merely a military adventure financed by foreign imperialistic groups. Through their long patience the present leader, following in the footsteps of Sun Yat Sen, have learned well the lessons of the many pitfalls of foreign diplomacy and

there is no danger that they will allow themselves or any provocative incidents even such as the show of armed forces of Great Britain and America, to divert them from their goal, the unification of China for the Chinese. Their support rests upon the will of the masses of peasants and city workers who faithfully and obediently support them.

The president of Stanford University hopes for the ultimate control by the Chinese of their territory and of their affairs, but counsels "within a reasonable time." Similar expressions have been made by the state department of the United States. The Chinese have just a little confidence in the verbal and written statements of the American and other imperialist governments as is expressed in the statements of the Workers (Communist) Party of America. The Chinese believe in deeds as well as words. The promise of freedom for the Philippines and the talks of peace and good will for Haiti, Nicaragua and Mexico are the precedents which determine this attitude on the part of the Chinese, even though America at times has seemed to be more fair than some of the other imperialist nations.

In view of this distrust which is the result of the acts of foreign diplomacy itself and not due to any acts by the Chinese, we feel it would have been a master stroke of diplomacy, at least for the American government, to have coupled their "fair" words with deeds and kept all troops from the war areas. Foreign troops have a sinister meaning to China and the Chinese. Heavy governmental burdens, increased taxes, further domination by foreign powers have always followed in the wake of the "civilizing" influences of the marines and soldiers of the capitalist countries.

It is hoped that all groups will unite for the purpose of demonstrating that the American workers and people sincerely hope for the liberation of China from foreign domination and will express this desire by an earnest and persistent effort to urge the United States government to withdraw immediately its troops and naval forces from China.—Editor.

Around The Mill Gates

By C. SARA SHERMAN.

AROUND and around the mill-gates they walked; it was bitter cold that morning at 8 a. m., but their bodies were filled with heat. Hand in hand they walked, their fingers interlaced as if to say, "Together, together . . . Onward Comrade . . ."

No time for silly sighs, glimpses or lamentations, he looked at her, but she did not blush, for she was not the heroine of the old society, but the woman of a new world. Straight forward her pale eyes penetrated his. They were two kinds of people in the old world, but like one for a new world. In speech they could hardly understand each other. Way over in the other parts of the world where they were born, she in Russia, he in Italy, way over there their tongues were divided by boundaries, lines that had filled beings with hatred against each other for the profits of a few.

On the picket-lines there is no nationality, there is no race, no national hatred, just a bitter determination to WIN . . .

Around and around the mill gates they picketed and Solidarity they sang; bravantly, defiantly, triumphantly, leading hundreds of workers in march and song. Children of the striking fathers and mothers marched forward, children of four years, children of six years, children of all ages. Pale workers' children, thin little voices, they too sang. Women marched in back of them. Mothers, grandmothers, gray-haired women with scathed faces, flat-chested, with knotted hands of toil, eyes of denial and now new hope. Men followed last; beautiful young boys with sparkling eyes of anger, old

men marched in a deathlike gait, faces full of pity, contempt and revenge . . .

All marched together . . . together. Around and around the mill-gates . . . ragged they were, yet for years and years they have been making clothes, woolen, silks, cotton . . .

The sun came out from a distant corner way up above and looked down at the mass of human beings around and around the mill-gates . . . It seemed as if she was smiling . . . All eyes looked upward . . . a new hope.

Restlessly she clenched her pale white little hand in his large brown hand, there was full understanding . . . Comrade! It is coming! Their hopeful dreams. A little closer towards each other. Young bodies, young hopes, a YOUNG WORLD . . . "Fellow-workers," she cried out in joyous pain, "let us march by the mill-gates until we WIN." We work in the mills, and we shall also

A moan! A scream! . . . "My head," a cry was heard. Blood, blood. "Cossacks! Gangsters! Police!" "Let them alone," hundreds of workers shouted. "Defend them, brothers and sisters." Children cried for pity and fear.

Around and around the mill-gates and to the prison cells they walked, firmly, bravely, heads uncovered and bleeding. Arm in arm, fingers interlaced. There were no silly sighs, no blushes, no useless romances. Life was the promise.

"Comrade, we need each other," he said, pressing her frail little hand . . . "Yes, comrade, the struggle needs us," she answered.

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

Praises DAILY WORKER.

Editor, THE DAILY WORKER: The inestimable work which your paper is doing for the workers of America, and the fearless struggle that you are carrying on against every treacherous element within the organized ranks of American workers is recognized by our club.

Therefore, at our last meeting the whole membership decided that it should render you all possible assistance, moral and financial, in order that you could carry on the struggle for the emancipation of the whole working class.

In view of your good work, we are hereby sending you \$5 as our party support, which you should use in further promotion of your great work among the unorganized and unlightened workers of America.

Wishing you much success in your great work, I remain very sincerely yours, For the Slovak Workers' Dramatic Club of Cleveland, Ohio, ROSE KELLER, secretary.

Heckle British Laborite. To THE DAILY WORKER: On Thursday evening, February 24, Jesse

Stephens of the British Labor Party, delivered a lecture in the Elizabeth Labor Lyceum, in which she praised Ramsay MacDonald and disparaged the work of the left wing in the general strike. She also had a few bitter words to say about Soviet Russia.

After her talk one of our local comrades asked for the floor. When he tried to point out the fallacies of Miss Stephens' talk, he was forced to sit down. Other lefts in the hall heckled the speaker.

The result of this meeting is that the right wingers will have something to talk about for a little while, and that Jessie Stephens will remember her unexpected rebuff at Elizabeth. CELIA BECKER.

California Quakes Again.

REDDING, Cal., March 2. (Ins.)—Check of the seismograph at the government's volcanic observatory at the base of Mount Lassen at Mineral today disclosed that seven mild tremors occurred in that vicinity yesterday. The shocks were accompanied by subterranean rumblings.

March 8th--What?

By ROSE PASTOR STOKES.

IN 1910, the first Socialist Women's Conference was held in Copenhagen, Denmark. At this conference Clara Zetkin, the grand old woman of the Communist International, proposed a special commission for work among women. The proposal was adopted by the conference and the body of socialist women delegates—again at Clara Zetkin's suggestion—declared March 8th International Women's Day.

March 8th is the birthday of Rosa Luxemburg—the day that gave to the proletarian world one of its most valiant spirits. Whose life and martyred death will inspire to heroic effort millions upon millions of the proletarian masses the world over.

International Women's Day with us is not an occasion for "glorifying" woman as woman. Nor is it a separatist expression that either deprecates women's "inferior" position—or asserts her superiority. No, we celebrate in the Communist spirit—the spirit that recognizes one front, the proletarian front. That calls upon the proletarian women in home and in factory to organize, to join with the men, the youth, the children of their class to fight against every danger that threatens them all together.

In this spirit March 8th is being celebrated in every part of the world. Even the most remote countries show the stir of life in the masses of working class women.

In China, for instance, the work of centralizing the activities of proletarian women's organizations has been going forward for years. There is the "Loka Kai" (party of the 8th of March) which already in 1923 published a newspaper of its own. In China the women are today not among the least vital factors in that heroic struggle against imperialism.

They began with slogans such as "Down with the traditions and customs that enslave women." "Equal and similar education for men and women." "Equality of marriage and divorce laws between the sexes."

"Protection of motherhood—assistance to working-women!" But today, the cries of "Down with Militarism!" "Down with Imperialism!" are the cries of the women as well as the men of the Chinese masses.

And in the final conflict against exploitation, great masses of China's women will have been trained in the struggle for a new life for themselves and their class, and will fight as the Russian working and peasant women fought—side by side with the men, for a Soviet China.

In Germany, in England, in France in the recent great struggles of the workers, the women of the working class proved their fighting power.

Here in America there have been a few isolated but thrilling examples in recent history, of the participation of women in the mass struggles of workers.

When the miners of Kansas were in danger of being shot down by the armed troops sent against them by the strike-breaking government, it was the women—the wives, mothers, sisters and sweethearts of the miners who organized and marched right into the muzzles of the guns!

They cried: "If you fire you will have to shoot US down! but you shall not shoot down our men—you shall not break the strike!"

The troops were withdrawn. The women in the end won the victory for the miners.

And what of Passaic? Some day, when the complete story is told of the heroic part played by the women in the Passaic Strike, not only on the picket line, in street demonstrations, but also in the solid work of organizing and administering relief to the strikers' families and their children, it will prove an inspiration and a spur to the work of organizing the working class women for the struggle and storm of the future. The housewife and the mill-woman equally were united in the closest possible manner, and both as closely united with all the actions taken by the strikers as a whole—same day they will participate in wider struggles—of the working class as a whole.

March 8th!

Let us celebrate the work of drawing the women of our class into every struggle, great or small, that concerns our class—there is no other way—no short way—of preparing them (one half of the working class!) for the final conflict.

On Raiding Ideas

By HARBOR ALLEN.

ONCE I lived in a small town. The men used to get together behind a garage and tell smutty jokes. Some of them were pretty good. They were told with an earthy vulgarity that made the insinuating sophistication of Greenwich Village look mildewed. There was something wholesome about the way these males used to mill around the back door of a garage and talk animal.

Frankness At Times.

But if you had tried to be half way as frank about sex at a bridge party or a church meeting or an open forum they would have driven you out of town. It's all right to be a wholesome animal back of the garage. But at a meeting you're a banker or a teacher or a merchant or a grocer. You have dignity. You remember that there are morals. You are a pillar of society. You must support the sacred institutions, marriage, church, family. God forbid that you should be lewd. Of course, you may laugh now and then about sex. But you mustn't discuss it seriously. Sex is too serious a thing to be serious about.

Don't Raid Cabarets.

It's the same way with the raids on Broadway theatres. I've sat in cabarets and listened to wise cracks at homosexuality and other irregularities. Nobody thought of raiding. It wasn't serious, see? You could laugh and forget about it. The chief trouble with "The Captive" is that you can't laugh and forget about it. That's why the preachers, the uplifters, the blue-noses, the puritans, the other ossifications of a dead era are afraid of it. If "The Captive" were a joke, they wouldn't care.

What do they mean, "clean up the stage?" Only sex? Not on your life. They want to clean up the ideas, too. The stage must be kept dull, conservative, docile. It's a dangerous medium. The people who tread the stage are not solid citizens. They don't own homes, pay bills, write checks, speculate, grow fat. Most of them are lean, striving, discontented; many of them are fly-by-nights, gypsies, insurgents, radicals! They lack shame. They scorn "propriety."

From Sex To Kellogg.

That's what the professional purifier is aiming at. He'll start "cleaning up" sex. Next he will be "cleaning up" ideas. Next he'll raid you if you laugh at a policeman or a judge or a banker or a dry-agent or a professional purifier. Next he'll clap you in jail if you dare to utter an idea not approved by Secretary Kellogg (which means, of course, that you mustn't utter any ideas at all); or if you draw a hero who doesn't measure up to what the Daughters of the American Revolution think a hero ought to be (which means he'll be a sap).

BOOKS

DOLLAR PHILOSOPHY

The Story of Philosophy, by Will Durant, Simon & Schuster. \$5.

Will Durant is cashing in on his "Story of Philosophy." He has given up his lectures at the Labor Temple and has gone in for "don't-you-think-Bergson-fascinating" lectures before women's clubs at \$300 a throw.

Four hundred thousand culture-crazed people have invested five bucks in the book, which they display in subway trains, but seldom read. These are interesting social phenomena; but it's of the book itself that I'm going for to sing.

The most interesting thing about the book is not its frothiness. Nor its feeble jokes. In the 600 pages that make up the "Story of Philosophy" no mention is made of Marxian philosophy, which is infinitely more significant than Nietzschean philosophy (to which Durant devotes 50 pages); than Bergsonism (to which he devotes 16 pages) or Jamesian pragmatism (to which he devotes 11 pages).

Marxism is not merely an economic theory; it is a complete philosophy. This is something which few bourgeois historians of philosophy realize, despite an occasional mention of Dietzgen in the standard texts.

Marx, assuming materialism, and using the Hegelian dialectic (which Durant dismisses in a few contemptuous paragraphs) worked out a new, and in our conception, adequate system of philosophy.

One does not expect Will Durant to accept that system of philosophy. One expects him, however, to consider it as a philosophy, as a way of looking at the universe and to mention it, if only casually, in his book.

HARRY FREEMAN.

HEROES AND HERO WORSHIP

The Theatre of George Jean Nathan, by Isaac Goldberg, Ph. D. Simon & Schuster. \$3.

I understand that next to being a great man the most desirable thing is to be his biographer. Isaac Goldberg, Ph. D., of Boston, having become convinced of this platitude, has written "critical and biographical studies" of Havelock Ellis, H. L. Mencken, and now—George Jean Nathan.

Goldberg has a religious nature, but it has become sublimated into a veneration for men. Some of his other weaknesses include studied attempts at purple writing; a fearless desire to write lightly—when the heavy gown of the schoolmaster is so painfully in evidence; and a minor genius for feeble puns.

What is true of his books on Havelock Ellis and H. L. Mencken is also true of this recent probing into the well-known facts of Nathan's life and works. Thus the most valuable aspects of this book are the photographs of the hero from the time when he was six months old to the present day, and the correspondence between Nathan and Eugene O'Neill which are fascinating to anyone interested in the contemporary theater.

—SENDER GARLIN.

TALES FROM THE DARK

The Damned Agitator and Other Stories, by Michael Gold. Daily Worker Publishing Co. Ten cents.

Things happen to people in the world, in America. And there are other people who go about with pencil and typewriter watching the things happen, putting them down on paper. There is a Pole leading a bitter, losing strike in a New England mill town while his starving wife sits at home cursing him, hugging her child. There are four I. W. W. prisoners who denounced the war and are freed after five years of dead living behind steel bars. There is a little boy of ten working in a coal-breaker, treating the big blustering miners to cheap booze on pay day, drinking the stuff himself.

Michael Gold has seen these people and the things happening to them and written stories about them. But they aren't stories. They are big unwieldy chunks of raw material mixed with his own indignation at a world and a society that allow such things to be. Obviously this is a different, an earlier Mike Gold writing, one who is struggling with language and trying to make words hold thoughts that are blundering and formless. The Mike Gold of the rapid ironic prose that has become familiar in the "New Masses" is more master of himself and his ideas than the maker of these placid, doughy sentences.

The three stories included in this small book are probably good propaganda because their indignation is so real. But I want to make it clear that they are not good stories, nor, in fact, are they stories at all. Ideas took hold of Mike Gold, dark, desperate ideas clutched his mind fiercely, and he made up the stories to fit the ideas. Now I think he is wiser. He knows how to fuse the two. He doesn't always do it even now. But he knows how. When he wrote these stories he didn't know how. He saw things happening to people in America, he was bitter and angry, and he wrote. They are the stumblings of a dark mind in the darkness.

—A. B. MAGIL.

A WORKERS' GOVERNMENT

Constitution of the U. S. S. R., No. 10 of the Little Red Library. Daily Worker Publishing Co. New York. Ten cents.

"Workers" does not appear anywhere in the Constitution of the United States. Their interests are provided for on page after page of the Soviet Union Constitution. The Soviet Republic is "a socialist state of workers and farmers"; in order to guarantee workers' freedom of conscience, of speech and of assembly, the constitution makes provisions that guarantee the separation of church and state; furnish meeting places, etc. "Labor is the duty of all citizens of the republic." When it comes to elections and to holding office, only those are eligible to vote and to be elected to office "who earn a living by productive and useful social labor." Many similar provisions are made in the constitution.

The most important of these constitution provisions are contained in Number 10 of the Little Red Library. Besides these important sections of the constitution the volume has two other sections. One is devoted to an analysis of the rights of trade unions in the Soviet Union. The other describes the system of social insurance in vogue there. Like the constitution of Mexico, with its labor code (the first of its kind in the world, so far as I know) the Soviet organic law provides in great detail for the protection of the working masses. Since the Russian revolution was much more complete, its constitution goes very much farther in this direction than any other. Soviet laws protect workers just as United States laws protect property and property owners.

Anyone who wants to know what a workers' state can do for workers should spend some thoughtful hours studying this book.

—SCOTT NEARING.

THE ROMANCE OF MICROBES

Microbe Hunters, by Paul de Kruif. Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$3.50.

Truth is not only stranger than fiction, but most of the time it is more interesting. In the case of "Microbe Hunters," the truth about how germs were discovered makes the sort of book which you pick up at bedtime and read until the alarm goes off in the morning.

Imagine such a learned, scientific study as the cause and prevention of disease being founded upon the discoveries of a little old Dutch janitor, who took to grinding lenses and making home-made microscopes in his spare hours between tending fires and sweeping the cobble stones.

This was the man who first saw microbes—without in the least understanding their significance; and it is fascinating reading, as de Kruif writes it, to learn about his patient work, and the discoveries, and false starts, and disappointments of the score of bug chasers who have come after him.

There's a lot to be learned from this book, and a good time to be had in the process.

—HELEN BLACK.

COMMENTS

"Our Colleges," by John Kirkpatrick (New Republic \$1) is practically an emaciated edition of Sinclair's "Goose Step." This professor (he lost his job in a small college in Ohio the day the book appeared) smothered all the vital, juicy episodes in the "Goose Step," translated Sinclair's conversational English into the dull speech of the classroom—and the result was what the New Republic would describe as "an objective study."

Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn is the patron saint of the author of this book. Academic freedom, the open mind, and the on-the-one-hand-on-the-other-hand kind of research is the extent of his radicalism.

—S. G.

"Many Miles," by Harry Kemp (Bon & Liveright. \$3.) is the second volume of adventures of this self-confessed genius. One can have lots of fun trying to guess who the thinly-disguised characters (well-known socialists, anarchists, and Bohemians) might be, if nothing more important can be found to do. Kemp seems to feel that he can avoid the necessity of being coherent by the simple device of using innumerable dots, dashes, and asterisks.

—S. G.